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## SOCIALISTS OUTLINE REPARATIONS PLAN FOR GERMAN REICH

Proposals Based on Reconstruction of Devastated Area—Assurances Against Aggression

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 29.—Today the Socialist delegates who have been endeavoring to formulate some reparations scheme met again in Paris. They have come from England, Italy, Belgium, and France. Last week when they met they decided to send a number of their members to Berlin to elaborate a plan with representatives of the German Socialist-Democratic Party. With this document before them, the present conference is now resuming and will draw up definite resolutions. There may be amendments, but the general outline of their proposals is already known.

The basis of any scheme approved by the Socialists is the reconstruction of the devastated regions. The rest of the charges put on Germany—pensions, occupational costs, and so forth, which, according to the bill—regarded as inadmissible. In confining the payments to the actual damage done, there is more prospect of obtaining substantial sums than if a bigger amount was asked. It is also declared that German labor should be employed in the restoration, and that this labor should be counted to Germany's credit.

### Adjustment of Debts

There is also a suggestion that the international debts must be adjusted. The problem of reparations is in reality inseparable from the problem of the mutual debts of European countries. The Socialists further contemplate some assurances against aggression being given France by England and Italy. There is little chance that the United States will join in this. The Ruhr Valley should be evacuated as early as possible. There is much comment here on the fact that at the last minute Mr. Lloyd George did not present himself before the House of Commons last night. It is openly said that the recent criticism of him in France made his position impossible and he preferred to leave the discussion to his secretary.

By France it will always be urged against Mr. Lloyd George when he endeavors to intervene that (1) he has shown himself to be bitterly Francophile in his newspaper articles, and (2) that whatever he has said since is not two years ago since he was loudly advocating and threatening the occupation of the Ruhr. But in spite of his absence, France is somewhat perturbed at the persistence of those who would have Mr. Bonar Law abandon his attitude of benevolent neutrality.

Some of yesterday's discourses can only have for their effect the propagation of the belief in Germany that something will yet arise which will change the situation completely. That is the danger which the French see in these frequent debates. Although Mr. Bonar Law does not shift from his original position, he is assailed so often on all sides that the French have become rather anxious lest he should eventually decide to attempt to change the course of French policy.

### Indefinite Occupation of Essen

It appears to be confirmed that Hugo Stinnes failed in his mission to Rome, and tributes are paid to the conduct of the Italian Government. All the maneuvers and efforts to enter into negotiations of recent days have failed. Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, himself has indicated that the Ruhr magnates would like to open conversations, but he remains firm in his declaration that only official conversations can be held; that France will tolerate no intermediary. In any case, his explanation before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies does not, on reflection, encourage hope.

It would appear as though he intends to occupy Essen at least for an indefinite period of years, whatever now happens. A nice point of interest.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## South Africa Faces Deficit of £1,353,000

By Special Cable  
Cape Town, March 29

THE Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa, Henry Burton, introduced his new budget in Parliament yesterday. In doing so, he announced that South Africa was faced with a deficit of £1,353,000. The Union, he said, has passed through very hard times, but the worst, he added, was now over.

In his budget proposals, Mr. Burton said there would be new taxation on patent medicines and perfumes, but tooth paste and face powders would be exempt. The embargo on boots and shoes would be removed, but the duties would be increased to 37 per cent and over, and the tax on matches would be doubled.

In view of the crying needs for economy, Mr. Burton said he proposed to reduce the scale of salaries in the civil service. The Minister of Finance ended his speech with a note of optimism regarding the future of South Africa.

## GERMAN MINERS QUIT AS PROTEST

At All Gelsenkirchen Mines Occupied by French Troops Tools Are Dropped

GEISENKIRCHEN, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—Fifteen thousand miners are on strike in the Gelsenkirchen district at all mines occupied by troops, according to estimates made in German quarters. The men quit work as a protest against the occupation.

Five thousand men are out at the Westerholt properties, 4000 at Rheinbaben, 4000 at the Concordia mines, and 2000 at the Blumenthal plants. They have served notice that they will not return to work until the last soldier leaves. From Rheinbaben comes the report that the strikers blew so long in protest that the Belgians threatened to shoot unless the noise was stopped.

The Germans assert semiofficially that the occupying forces are having difficulty in operating the loading apparatus at these mines, and that so far they have succeeded in loading only three or four small trains daily. Before the occupation, it is asserted, a trainload of reparations fuel rolled out every 10 minutes.

The Germans charge that in order to give a false impression of heavy coal shipments the French have begun a daily shuttle service between Ludwigshafen and Lauterberg, always using the same carloads of coal.

## 1,350,000,000-RUBLE INCOME NOT TAXABLE

MOSCOW, March 29.—Under Soviet Russia's new income tax law, a man receiving more than \$100 a month salary will pay 8 per cent of the surplus to the Government. Incomes below 1,350,000,000 rubles, or about \$27 a month at present rates of exchange, are not subject to taxation, but from that sum on the tax ranges from 6 to 50 per cent.

No allowances are made for wives or children, as in America, and rations or quarters furnished by the Government are counted as income and also subject to the taxation. During February the maximum salary for government officials was 2,600,000,000 rubles monthly, or about \$52, which was reduced by the Premier, Nikolai Lenin; the War Minister, Leon Trotsky, and other important officials.

### DRASTIC PUNISHMENT PROPOSED

WINNIPEG, Man., March 29.—W. H. Spinks, member of the Provincial Legislature from Cypress, announced yesterday that during the present session he would introduce a proposed amendment to the Manitoba Temperance Act providing life imprisonment for persons convicted of selling poisonous liquor.

## VATICAN RECEIVES SETBACK IN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Sentencing of Archbishop Cepliak Puts Abrupt Check on the Headway Made in Church Invasion

By Special Cable

ROME, March 29.—The end of the struggle between the Soviet and the Vatican, as the interpretation in Roman Catholic circles that is placed upon the sentence of Archbishop Cepliak, head of the Russian Catholic Church in Russia, regardless of whether it is carried out or not. Partly because the Pope has developed a special interest in eastern European affairs since his residence in Warsaw, and partly because the Orthodox Church is left without a leader and the Roman Catholics might make headway in Russia, the Vatican has for a long time carried on negotiations with the Soviet authorities.

Even before the Genoa Conference, Mgr. Ropp, Metropolitan of Mohilev and Petrograd, was summoned to Rome to persuade the Russian Government through Mr. Vorosky, the Soviet representative in Rome, not to sequester the Roman Catholic church property in Russia. This effort and also the unusual step of sending Mgr. Pizzardo, the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs at the Vatican, to Genoa to see Georgi Tchitcherin failed.

### Appeal to Be Considered

MOSCOW, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—The appeal for clemency for the Roman Catholic prelates and priests sentenced last Monday will be considered at the first meeting of the Central Executive Committee, to be held either tomorrow or next week. The Associated Press was informed this afternoon by the Government's Amnesty Department Committee. Meanwhile the temporary stay of sentence for the condemned is applicable and they will remain in prison.



Reouf Bey  
Premier of the Angora Government, to Whom an Appeal Has Been Made by the Circassians Against the Turks on Racial and Humanitarian Grounds

## TURKISH OUTRAGES STIR CIRCASSIANS

Cessation of Persecutions Demanded and Threat Made to Take Question to League

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, March 29.—Two Circassian chiefs, Kiazim Refat and Kiamli Bey, acting on behalf of several thousand of their compatriots in Greece, informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that protests have been registered with Turkish political leaders against the execution of 99 leading Circassians in Panderma and Brusa a few days ago, without cause.

Strong representations have been made to Mustapha Kemal Pasha at Angora. A final cessation of the persecution of "an innocent race" has been demanded and a threat made to bring the question before the League of Nations. At the same time a letter has been dispatched to Reouf Bey, chief of the Nationalist Cabinet and himself a Circassian, appealing to his racial sentiments and urging him to take effective measures to put an end to the outrages.

Hasan Pasha, one-time Turkish Minister, confirmed the news and expressed regret and indignation at the "unpardonable acts" of the Kemalists. The Circassian chiefs, in voicing the sufferings of their people, have asked The Christian Science Monitor to lay their case before the American people and the rest of the civilized world in the hope that something will be done to stay the hand of the Kemalists from spreading ruin and destruction in Anatolia. They cherish the hope that the League of Nations will justify its existence by standing up for protection and defending the oppressed races in the Near East.

Should they fail to obtain the co-operation asked for the Circassians declare they will press on the fight with relentless vigor against the oppressors, ever trusting that civilization will come to their aid and prevent further bloodshed.

Colonel Gonatas recently declared that Greece was moving toward peace. Salpuz, a Greek paper, in commenting on this statement, pretends to understand it to mean that Greece is approaching peace, though inevitable war is in sight.

## NEW MOVE IN JAPAN TO PROTECT TREATY

TOKYO, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—A public movement designed to controvert any action toward abrogation of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915, which extended for long terms Japan's leases of Port Arthur and Dalny on Kwangtung peninsula, was started today by the organization of a mass meeting of the National League of Japan.

The meeting was attended by leaders of all political parties, prominent business men, financiers, bankers, and university professors. Marquess Hachisuka was chosen chairman.

### CHINESE LEAVE CANTON

CANTON, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—With appointments from the Peking Government for certain southern posts announced here, conditions are becoming more unsettled. Families of some officials are leaving Canton. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, at the helm of affairs, refuses to be interviewed. He is negotiating loans from Hong Kong.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT LAXITY IS EXPOSED BY LUEDER FORCES

Prohibition Remains Paramount Issue of Chicago Election—Cervenka Record Assailed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29.—Shall Chicago accept its best chance for prohibition or kick away the prospect of decent enforcement for the next four years? That question is involved in every ballot handed to the voter at next Tuesday's municipal election.

Chicago with its nearly 3,000,000 people has to depend on itself for adequate prohibition enforcement. It has a stage law to work under, in some regards said to be better than the Volstead Act. It employs 7000 or 8000 policemen to enforce the laws, but at present they are doing very little in behalf of the prohibition law. What the police of Chicago do with prohibition depends practically on what orders they get from their chief. He in turn receives his orders from the Mayor, the chief of the environment of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Judge William E. Dever, it is declared, is so overwhelmingly wet as to discourage hope. On the other side, Arthur C. Lueder, the Republican candidate, has the backing of the major law enforcement organizations of Chicago.

John A. Cervenka, brewer, Democratic candidate for city treasurer, served for a time as vice-president of the United Societies for Local Self-Government, which lived only to fight the advance of prohibition and now has almost expired. Chief among its tasks at election times was the obtaining of pledges of the various candidates that they would not enforce the Sunday closing laws of Illinois in the city of Chicago.

### Symptom of Wetness

These pledges were obtained in secret, it is said. The only sensation of this regime of Mayor William Hale Thompson, the closing of the saloons on Sunday, was quickly followed by the disclosure that he had been solicited by the United Societies to sign their pledges against enforcing the law, and is alleged to have done so.

Now the city is asked to put into effect a mayor who will have to pass on prohibition enforcement in Chicago, and whose political associate—the Democratic candidate for city treasurer—had a hand in the organized effort to block enforcement when the law was for but one day in the week.

This Democratic nomination of a brewer is but a symptom of the wetness surrounding the municipal election. It is pointed out. The president of the county board, who is a former municipal court judge and alderman, a Democrat who does not do political work for the United Societies for many years.

The name of Michael Kenna in the list of vice-presidents of the "Non-Partisan campaign committee" for Judge Dever hints the activities of other wet political chieftains who are salaried workers in the Democratic machine. He was at one time proprietor of one of the city's biggest saloons and for more than 20 years a member of the City Council.

### Police Force Inactive

Prohibition enforcement in Chicago today is far from what it should be. Here and there a policeman takes a hand, but indifference seems the rule. Most of the several thousand and more former saloon establishments now running as soft drink parlors are under suspicion. The breweries, easier to reach, have been feeling the weight of the federal authorities.

What happens here with law enforcement is important nationally and even internationally. Many visitors from abroad come to Chicago to see how prohibition is working. The wet magnificence, point to them as proof that prohibition cannot be enforced, and so encourage further violation. Weak enforcement is an arrow in their quiver, and the target, the Volstead act.

Even with a chief of police who told his force to go out and enforce the law, there would be some leaks. Many of Chicago's policemen do not themselves believe in prohibition. Many are Democrats who get the force through the influence of their wet Democratic friends in politics. The present chief of police is of Democratic extraction, though appointed by a Republican Mayor.

Friends of prohibition who have lined up with the Democratic candidate place their confidence in the force through the influence of their wet Democratic friends in politics. The present chief of police is of Democratic extraction, though appointed by a Republican Mayor.

## RUSSIA STIFFENS ATTITUDE TO POLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29.—The commercial treaty negotiations between Poland and Russia, which were recently resumed in Moscow, have received a serious check, it is now learned here. The stiffening in the Soviet attitude is generally attributed to anger that the territories of Poland have been so increased by recent decisions of the Council of Ambassadors in regard to Vilna and Eastern Galicia. The size of the Polish Army has also, it is known, given rise to several Bolshevik protests.

## Huge Radio Terminal Construction Started

By The Associated Press  
Miami, March 29

CONSTRUCTION of a gigantic radio terminal, which its owners declare to be the second largest in the United States, was started near this city today by the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company. According to the owners the plant is designed to handle all of the business between South America, Central America and West Indian localities.

The entire equipment and plant will cost about \$225,000. It is estimated by the owners. The towers will be 127 feet high and will have a span of 1500 feet, it is said.

## SANTIAGO SHUNTS MONROE DOCTRINE

Pan-Americans Delay Plan for Discussing Topic No. 9—May "Die in Committee"

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—The political committee of the Pan-American Conference has not yet chosen the "expounding secretary" who will handle topic nine of the agenda, dealing with plans for a closer association with the American nations, and topic 16, which considers questions arising from possible aggression by a non-American nation.

This delay is taken in conference circles as an indication of the delicacy with which the congress is approaching the subject matter of these two topics. The committee appears to consider it wise to hold the discussion in abeyance for the time being, although it had been expected that the Uruguayan delegate, as the originator of both, would be chosen to present them to the committee.

Not only is it believed that both these topics involve the Monroe Doctrine, but it is held further that consideration of 16 especially would imply a discussion of such questions as the usefulness and necessity of the doctrine and the attitude of the American nations toward it.

In view of the delay in the preparations for bringing these topics forward there is a strong impression among the delegates that they be allowed to die in committee.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, announced the completion of a plan by the United States delegation to place the organization of the union on the basis of an international convention of American states, replacing the present organization, which derives its powers only from the resolution adopted by the 1910 conference.

Mr. Rowe said that the draft of the convention which he would submit to this conference differs in some respects, but not vitally, from the convention drafted for this purpose in 1910. The convention would require ratification by the signatory states.

### NEW YORK COAL INQUIRY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 29.—An investigation of the coal situation is to be undertaken by New York City in May in an effort to fix responsibility for conditions back of the shortage of the last winter. The inquiry will be directed against a repetition of them. Operators and miners will be summoned to testify at the hearings which will be open to the public. The inquiry was ordered by the Board of Estimate.

### FRENCH NATURALIZATION LAWS

PARIS, March 29.—The Senate Committee on Legislation has approved a bill covering the naturalization of foreign women who marry Frenchmen. The measure permits a woman to preserve her own nationality if she so requests.

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## FOSTER'S WITNESS ADMITS HE CALLED FOR 'FORCE POLICY'

Ruthenberg Confesses He Advocated Overthrow of Government—Foster Takes Stand

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 29 (By The Associated Press).—William Z. Foster, charged with criminal syndicalism, took the stand in his own defense today. He testified he had been a member of the I. W. W., Seamen's Union, Carman's Union, and other organizations. He quit the I. W. W., he said, because he no longer agreed with its policies and program.

Several prospective defense witnesses have arrived during the last two days, among them Robert Morse Lovett, professor at the University of Chicago and one of the editors of the New Republic, and Mrs. M. Frank Lilly of Chicago, one of the heirs to the large fortune of the Crane family and sister of Charles R. Crane, former Ambassador to China. Mrs. Lilly, who has been interested in liberal movements for years, is secretary-treasurer of the Labor Defense Council, which is raising money for the defense of the other alleged Communists. The trial is not expected to be concluded until next week.

### Describes Russian Trip

Foster denied he was a member of any political party or that he was ever a member of the workers' party, or that he belonged to the Communist Party in August, 1922. Previously the prosecution had introduced a questionnaire, alleged to have been made out by Foster which stated he was a Communist Party member. The witness described a trip to Russia in 1921, on which he attended the third congress of the Communist International at Moscow as a visitor. He said he represented The Nation, a New York publication, and The Associated Press on his Russian trip.

Foster said the only relationship between the Communist Party of America and his trade-union educational league was confined to an endorsement by the Communists of the league.

The witness said he first learned of the Bridgman convention of the Communists two or three days before he came to it. William F. Dunne, of New York, invited him to attend the convention, he said.

Foster denied he was a delegate to the convention, but said he delivered an extemporaneous speech.

Frank P. Walsh, Foster's counsel, asked him to repeat the substance of the speech he delivered at the convention, and Foster said he would do so, but he refused to check him from the transcript of the convention stenographer's notes.

Foster said he pointed out to the convention the Socialist Party had failed to concentrate on trade union work and as a result it had collapsed in the first test. Therefore, he said, he was glad to see the Communist Party was preparing to build on a trade union foundation.

### Armed Force Admission

He told the convention, he said, that there had been too much talk in the radical movement in this country and not enough practical leadership. "I also told the convention about the power of the Gompers machine," Foster said. "There is an opinion in some circles that the Gompers machine is very strong. I told them that is not true, and the machine is strong only because the progressives and the radicals in the unions are not organized. I told them there are hundreds of thousands of strategic offices in the unions going begging because we have no one prepared to take them."

Charles E. Ruthenberg, co-defendant with Foster, and a witness for Foster in his trial, admitted on the witness stand yesterday, after first denying it, that he had written an article saying the workers must "adopt extra-parliamentary means," including the use of armed force to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Ruthenberg's fourth day on the stand was marked by a severe examination by O. L. Smith, assistant Attorney-General of Michigan, who attacked the witness' qualifications as an expert on Communism.

"Tell us whether or not you have at any time in a written article advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force," the Attorney-General asked.

"I have already explained," Ruthenberg began, when Mr. Smith interrupted and demanded a "yes" or "no" answer.

"No," the witness said. Mr. Smith produced a copy of the October, 1921, Communist secret organ of the Communist Party during its underground existence, and asked Ruthenberg if an article signed "Damon"—his party alias—had not been written by him. The witness acknowledged the authorship.

### Evades Direct Question

"Did you not state in this article," Mr. Smith asked, "that the workers must adopt 'extra-parliamentary means of achieving power' and that these methods include acceptance of the principle that the existing capitalist government would be overthrown through the mass power of the workers, and this includes the use of armed force?"

Ruthenberg began an explanatory statement, but the Attorney-General interrupted.

### "Did you write that statement?"

"Yes," the witness said. "All right, we'll let it go at that. Mr. Ruthenberg, if you could bring about a proletarian revolution in America tomorrow, would you do it?" "I think that is a non-sensible question," Ruthenberg heatedly answered.



"It shows ignorance on historical and economical facts, and—"

"Assuming that you had the physical and intellectual power to destroy capitalism, Government in America tomorrow," Mr. Smith interrupted, "would you or would you not do it?"

"I have already stated that a revolution cannot occur except by mass action, and not until the mass of the workers and farmers and they can gain relief from exploitation in no other way."

"You don't want to answer my question, do you? Is it not the theory of the writers we have referred to today, Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, and Radek, that Communism is incompatible with any religious belief?"

"It is not."

"Do you mean to say that that theory is not advanced by Bukharin?"

"It may be Bukharin's theory, but it is not the theory of Communism."

"Are you in favor of the American Legion?" the professor asked.

"No," Ruthenberg said.

Mr. Smith questioned the witness about an article in the Communist after the convention last year was raised, in which plans for the General Labor Defense Council were outlined. This is the organization which is raising the money for the defense of Foster and others arrested with him.

## SPRING MIGRANTS BEGIN TO APPEAR

Bird Movements in Essex County Are Reported

SALEM, Mass., March 29 (Special).—Arthur P. Stubbs, recorder of the Essex County Ornithological Club, in his compilation of bird movements as gleaned from the club observers at the last meeting, has the following of general interest:

The advance guard of the spring migrants are here at last. The grebes showed no spring plumage on March 21 and guillemots and dovekeys had apparently come northward. All the water ducks are yet at their winter stations. Canada geese were reported from Salem, Danvers and Ipswich March 25. Snow geese and killdeer were reported from March 19 to 25. Grouse seem to have wintered fairly well and are reported from several places.

The first Marbled hawk was seen in Swampscott March 21. Phoebe was seen in Salem and Middleton March 25 and horned larks were reported from some numbers from Lynn and Boston on the 24th and 25th.

Cowbirds were first reported March 26, redwings March 17 and rusty blackbirds March 19 and bristled grackles March 17.

Snow buntings were seen in Lynn March 24 and in Danvers March 25. Song sparrows became common March 17. Fox sparrows were frequent since the same date. Two shrikes were noted on March 18 flying about some cat-tails in a pond. No small birds were in sight, what was their business? Tree swallows were seen in Ipswich March 18. A red breasted nuthatch was seen in Lynn on March 25, the first reported for nearly a year. Bluebirds came on March 18.

PARAGON PARK TO BE REBUILT

Rebuilding of Paragon Park at Nantasket Beach, which together with some 50 cottages burned last night, will be started at once, the owners announced today. The fire, fanned by a 50-mile gale, destroyed the cottages and caused damage estimated at \$500,000. Firemen from near-by towns brought the blaze under control early today. More than 100 occupants of the cottages escaped but saved little of their possessions. They were cared for by neighbors. Spontaneous combustion in a paint shop is believed to have started the fire.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "The Pioneers of Rome," by Cav. L. Melano-Rossi, 7:30.

47 Workshop of Harvard University: Presentation of "The Trap," Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "Mt. Desert Island and Lake Umbagog," by Herbert W. Viles, 8.

Public meeting for discussion of street car service, School of Management, 8.

Drama League: Presentation of one-act plays, "The Travelling Man," and "Riders to the Sea," by the Drama Club, 8.

English High School, Class of 1913: Remembrance dinner, American House, 8.

Boston Art Club: Lecture, "Art in Its Relation to Life," by Anna Coleman Ladd, 8.

Tulla College Glee Club: Concert, Hawes Unitarian Congregational Church, South Boston, 7:45.

Young Men's Civic Congress: Meeting, 6 Beacon Street, 8.

Theaters

Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8:15.

Colonial—"Ed Wynn," 8:15.

Copley—"Where the Gods Were Born," 8:15.

Cyclorama—"Chateau Thierry Battle," 8:15.

Hollis—"Lightning," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Fool," 8:15.

St. James—"The Miracle Man," 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Torchbearers," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Song recital by Alexander Akimoff, 8:15.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WG1 (Medford Hills)—5:30. New England weather forecast, 6:15. Review of iron and steel industry, 7:30. Business report by Roger Babson, 7:35. "The Art and Science of Translation," concert by Somerville Quartet.

WNAC (Boston)—7, concert by Copley-Piano Vocal Orchestra.

WFAE (New York)—30. Instrumental and vocal program, 9, popular dance music.

WGY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports, 7:45. Radio drama assisted by WGY Orchestra, 8:30.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, organ recital, 7, current events, 7:30, hints for farmers, 8:30, vocal and instrumental concert.

WJZ (Newark)—8:30, radio party, auspices Radio New York, 9:30, soprano solos, 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

KYW (Chicago)—8, musical program, 9, news and sports, 9:55, "Twenty Minutes of Good Reading."

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## MINIMUM PAY LAW CONTINUES ON TRIAL

Proponents of Mandatory Statute and Those of Repeal Accept Report

That the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law will remain virtually as it now is was indicated today at a hearing before the legislative Committee on Social Welfare when both the proponents of a mandatory law and of repeal reaffirmed their belief in their respective viewpoints but manifested a willingness to allow to stand the report of the special commission that investigated the subject and recommended further trial of the law.

As chairman of the special commission, Walter A. Hardy, former state Senator, said that it was felt that, in view of the era of rising costs directly following the enactment of the law, it was unfair to declare it a failure. He said that the committee felt that it should recommend a trial of the law for at least five years more.

The attitude of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts was presented by Frank F. Dresser, who pointed out that his association still feels that the act is not a sound piece of social legislation. It will not, however, contest the conclusion of the commission that the law has not had a fair trial, which Mr. Dresser admitted is perhaps a fair conclusion.

## Publicity Wanted

Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Consumers League, which has led the fight for a mandatory provision in the law, also testified to the league's willingness to accept the commission's finding without receding from its position in favor of the mandatory law. She said, however, that there have been cuts in the personnel of the commission and that certain of its publications have been eliminated during the last two years. In order that a full test of the value of the law be made, Mrs. Rotch urged that larger appropriation be made for personnel and publication.

On the other side of the argument Abbott B. Rice, Senator from Newton, declared that he is opposed to the minimum wage law in principle because it is socialistic in the extreme, unbusinesslike and unscientific. He favored appointment of members of wage boards by the Governor instead of the Department of Labor and Industry, and declared that the department is biased toward labor. Senator Rice asserted that the law will never work out satisfactorily and that no industry will ever want to be interfered with relative to whom it shall employ and what wages it may pay.

Mrs. Mary H. Moran spoke emphatically for a mandatory law. The history of the last 25 years, she said, has shown that industry that affects all cannot be left to one man. There have been precedents that industries shall conform to certain hours and conditions of labor and it is only logical step further that a minimum wage be established. The individual forced to work at too low a wage is of value to the community, Mrs. Moran declared, and the person who cannot maintain a decent standard of living is finally a menace.

## Others Have Law

The witness pointed out that 12 or 13 other jurisdictions have followed Massachusetts in adopting the law and in every case it is mandatory. Industry is a complex machinery to supply our needs, Mrs. Moran said. Its expenses are passed on to the consumer and the consumer cannot refuse to pay in order that workers may have a proper standard of living.

Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald of William A. Fiske & Sons told the committee that retail stores are now demanding at least grammar school graduates, and in some cases high school graduates for clerks. She answered the assertion that the law is for the subnormal with the declaration that it takes more than a subnormal person to get through high school. Elimination of waste is the problem, not wages, she declared.

The Massachusetts and Boston Leagues of Women Voters, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Family Welfare Society were among those recorded in favor of the law.

## LARGER INTEREST IN BIRDS FAVORED

Maine Farmers Urged to Make State One Great Aviary

ORONO, Me., March 29 (Special).—Pointing out the great service that birds render to mankind, Miss Virginia Jones of South China, in an address before the Orono Farmers' Club, urged the farmers to display "a more kindly spirit" toward them and do all they can to make the State one great aviary.

Miss Jones and her mother conduct a large farm in one of the most fertile sections of Kennebec County. Their apples have taken prizes in some of the largest fruit shows in the United States. Incidentally they are lovers of birds and recognized authorities in bird lore. They find opportunity to continue their bird studies during the long winters by keeping a constant supply of provisions in an ingeniously devised, glass-covered bird feeding stand just outside one of their dining room windows.

"We have at our windows the jay, chad, tree sparrow, brown creeper, downy and hairy woodpeckers, gold finch, purple finch and junco," said Miss Jones. "All winter we have been able to study these little fellows and watch their habits and peculiarities. Now that the mad rush for money is

beginning to slow down, why not take a little time to study and enjoy the beauty that is at hand. Farming can be all drab and drudgery or it can be pleasant, instructive work.

"The 'chic-a-dee-dee' of thanks as we put fresh sunflower seeds into the window box is an adequate recompense for going without a new hat or a movie. So let us all do what we can to increase the number of our little friends and make our most glorious State a large aviary."

## NEW STATE BUILDING PROJECTS TO HAVE COMMITTEE HEARING

Memorial buildings to those who served in the World War, housing accommodations for the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, for the State Library and the Department of Education and related proposals will be taken up tomorrow before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Legislature, with the promise of a considerable conflict of opinion.

The committee on military affairs and State House today shifted the responsibility of hearing on the Governor's proposal for a memorial building and the Department of Education's bill for a memorial hall in the State House to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Governor has proposed that a building be erected on Joy and Beacon streets to serve as a home for the Supreme Court, the State Library and as a memorial building where will be stored the records of the State. The plan contemplates putting the Department of Education, which is taxing its present facilities, in the new building. This is opposed as practically impossible. The committee on Ways and Means, however, will have a batch of related petitions before it and the problem of weighing all the arguments pro and con.

## STRONG BILL AGAINST SEDITION ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—The legislative Judiciary Committee submitted today a favorable report on the bill providing 10 years' imprisonment for anyone convicted of advocating the reformation or overthrow, by violent means, of the government of the United States and the several states by the Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several states.

Voluntary presence at any meeting where speeches were made inciting people to rise in rebellion against the government or any action contributing to the holding of such meetings either by renting the hall or by membership in societies advocating revolution, would, under the committee bill, make a person liable to a prison term of 10 years. The bill also provides for the wearing of insignia symbolizing a purpose to overthrow government is declared by the bill to be unlawful.

## SUBSTITUTE PRIVATE SCHOOL BILL OPPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (Special).—The Rhode Island Council of Women, in special session to consider the substitute for the Lamar-Bellum bill, a measure to remove supervisory power over private and parochial schools from the State Board of Education to local committees, adopted resolutions condemning the so-called compromise bill.

Thomas J. H. Pierce, Department Commander of the Rhode Island American Legion, has called a meeting of the department council to take action specifically on the substitute bill. The council had previously condemned the original bill "or any measure which would permit the teaching of any language but English."

The substitute bill was reported out yesterday and recommitment to the Education committee was made. It could not be reported as new legislation.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday unsettled, probably fair; rising tendency; strong west to south winds; Saturday: fair; Sunday: fair and warmer; Friday cloudy and much warmer; Saturday: fair and much warmer; Sunday: fair and much warmer.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably fair; Friday snow Friday and in northern Vermont tonight; rapidly rising temperature; increasing northwesterly winds; becoming southeast and south and increasing Friday.

## Weather Outlook

There will be a reaction to somewhat higher temperatures in the Atlantic states north of Virginia Thursday, and warmer weather will prevail almost generally in the Washington forecast district Friday. Storm warnings remain displayed along the Atlantic coast from Delaware breakwater to Nantucket, Massachusetts.

## Official Temperature

(8 a. m., Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany, N. Y.	38	Memphis	38
Boston	38	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	50
Chicago	24	New York	38
Calgary	20	Philadelphia	38
Charleston	52	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	2
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	50
East St. Louis	48	San Francisco	48
Galveston	50	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	36	St. Paul	28
Havana	36	Washington	28
Jacksonville	58		

## B-Metal Super Crystals

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## Nearby Breakfast Eggs

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Swift Premium Hams.....30¢

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Other Markets: Arlington Center, Arlington Heights, Lexington, Winchester and Medford

## MANY ADVOCATE TAX ON GASOLINE

Two-Cent Levy Favored—Motor Interests May Propose One-Cent Compromise

Levy of a gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon by the State of Massachusetts as a means to making up the total sum necessary for its widespread building program, made essential by the growing demands upon the highways of the State, was urged today before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The hearing found the special commission that investigated municipal taxation and expenditures, the State Department of Public Works, the mayors of Massachusetts, and other officials unanimous for the tax. It also found the automobile interests almost as emphatically on the other side, although there were indications that a compromise of 1 cent might be acceptable.

William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, presented the case from the point of view of the man who must keep the motorist satisfied with the roads he travels on. He denied that the Governor had receded from his position on the tax and compromised on a 1-cent levy.

The old state highways have completely broken down, the commissioner said. The heavy travel and the winter have completed the collapse and some of the cities of the State that depend on truck service for many of their necessities face a really serious situation. Bridges to the number of 1000 must be rebuilt in the near future to stand the increased weight of travel over them.

All these, Mr. Williams said, constitute a problem that must be met and met by money. This should come largely and fairly from those who use the highways. The Commissioner estimated that a two-cent tax with 463,000 automobiles would yield about \$4,280,000. Five dollars a year was set as the average cost to the motorist.

The proposal, James M. Curley of Boston pointed out that 19 states have imposed the tax and six have it under consideration. He declared that it is an honest and fair tax and that the streets must be kept up. The motorists should pay.

The attitude of the opponents of the tax was summed up in their stand against levying burdens on the automotive industry, which they claim is overburdened already.

## SOCIALISTS OUTLINE REPARATIONS PLAN FOR GERMAN REICH

(Continued from Page 1)

pretation arises. M. Poincaré has stated that he would hold his pledges until the final payment had been made, and he would remain at Essen until a total settlement had been effected. These two phrases together seem to leave little doubt of his intention, but a close examination raises some dispute whether he means precisely the same thing by "total settlement" and "final payment." Is there any verbal catch in this announcement? One cannot carry the matter further, but The Christian Science Monitor representative can only read it as an expression of resolve to stay in Essen until the last cent is paid.

## Statesmen Confer in Milan

By Special Cable

ROME, March 27.—Shortly after his arrival in Milan Henri Jaspar, Belgian Foreign Minister, had a long conversation with Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier. Only a brief statement was issued, stating the two statesmen had discussed several problems of interest to Belgium and Italy, while they also reviewed the international problems. It is likely that other conversations will follow, for Signor Mussolini has urgently called to Milan Senator Contarini, permanent secretary of the Foreign Office.

Although the Government issues frequently statements denying the reports that Italy intends to offer its mediation in the Ruhr dispute, there is reason to believe that Signor Mussolini is only waiting an appropriate moment to bring the initiative to settle the Franco-German dispute. It is believed that his conversation with Mr. Jaspar, as well as others he will have shortly with the Polish Foreign Minister, will have far-reaching results.

## Sale of German Wood

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, March 29.—The sale of wood from German forests exploited by Belgian foresters continues. A sale which has just taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle realized 548,700 francs. The prices varied between 45

francs and 70 francs per cubic meter, according to quality and dimension. This was the fourth sale which has been held in the Prussian state forests, and up to now about 4,000,000 francs has been realized.

## Germanis Forbid Tax Payment

BERLIN, March 29.—The German commissioner for the occupied area has protested against the decision of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission to fix and collect the coal tax. The official asserts that the German Government has forbidden payment of taxes of any kind to foreign powers under the threat of severe penalties.

## NEW POLICE BOARDS BILL PASSES HOUSE

CONCORD, N. H., March 29 (Special).—A bill to abolish all the police commissions in New Hampshire and have new boards elected by popular vote, passed the House of Representatives late yesterday afternoon, after a long and disorderly partisan debate. This was the first of the Democratic home rule measures and the vote was on strict party lines, 111 Republicans against it and 167 Democrats for it.

The bill will be defeated in the Republican Senate. Since 1893 in most cities, and since 1891 in the city of Nashua, the control of the police has been vested in state commissions appointed by the Governor and Council. The Democratic Party promised home rule in its platform and the provision of the bill to have the three commissioners in each city elected by the people.

## CONTRACT LABOR CHARGE WITHDRAWN

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—Charges of violation of the contract labor laws brought against Julius Mueller, were withdrawn by George H. Cohen, Assistant United States Attorney, before Federal Commissioner Corbett yesterday. The action was without warning and without comment from Mr. Cohen. It was authorized by J. P. Johnson, Commissioner of Immigration, at East Boston, Mass.

In the bill of complaint against Mueller, the Government alleges that

## BETTER SCHOOLS THE AIM OF NEW HAMPSHIRE BOARD

State Legislature Is Asked to Act Favorably on Measures for Improving the System

CONCORD, N. H., March 29 (Special).—Recommendations of the New Hampshire Board of Education have been presented to the Legislature for the improvement of the public school system which has now for four years been organized under the control of the board. The first recommendation is that the board be given broader powers in employing its executive officers, fixing their salaries and tenure of office and determining their qualifications.

At present this power rests with the Legislature. A bill to carry out the recommendations of the board was introduced into the Senate by Clifford S. Osgood of Manchester, Democrat, and the Committee on Education in the Upper Branch voted three to two to recommend the passage of the bill. The minority of two Republican senators, John F. Swasey of Brentwood and John A. Hammond of Gilford, are opposed to giving the board an additional authority that will result in the advancing of salaries.

The majority and minority reports were scheduled to come up for decision in the Senate this week. The second recommendation of the board was that sufficient appropriations be made to continue the work of improving the public schools, and there is little doubt that the budget for the next two years, which is now in the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, will carry these appropriations.

## New Dormitories

The third recommendation was that new dormitories be built at the Keene and Plymouth Normal Schools but it is not expected that this administration will authorize these new buildings. A bill is now before the committee on appropriations for a \$225,000 dormitory at the Keene school but little hope is held out that it will be passed. The administration has no funds available for new construction at any of the state institutions unless it is willing to increase taxes, which is contrary to the Democratic campaign promise.

The fourth and last recommendation was that the tuition fees in secondary schools be advanced and legislation to this effect passed the House

he brought three German mechanics, Curt Zenzon, Fritz Unger and Johannes Richter, to this country under an implied contract for work. The men were found at work in the East Hartford shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, after leaders of the striking workmen had publicly charged that the railroad company was using alien workmen in its shops. The three men were ordered deported after a hearing before Commissioner Johnson, and the order is expected to be carried out regardless of the withdrawal of the charges against Mueller.

## WET MEMORIAL DEFEAT PREDICTED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (Special).—Interest of the dry and wet forces in Connecticut is centered on a resolution now pending before the Connecticut Legislature which would memorialize Congress to modify the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer. A hearing on the resolution is scheduled to take place before the Committee on Federal Relations at the Capitol Thursday afternoon.

Dry leaders believe the resolution, which was introduced by Thomas F. McGrath, of Waterbury, Senate minority leader, has little chance of passage, and look for it to go the way of a bill which Senator McGrath also introduced designed to amend the state enforcement code so as to define spirituous wine and beer as having 10 and 4 per cent alcoholic content, respectively. This bill was defeated on a roll call by an overwhelming majority.

## LUMBER CARGO ARRIVES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (Special).—The Italian line steamship Steelmaker arrived here yesterday with 3,000,000 feet of fir lumber and shingles, consigned to the A. C. Dutton Lumber Corporation. It is the first lumber cargo to arrive from the Pacific Coast since August, when the activities of a ship line here were interrupted by the United States Shipping Board reclaiming the vessels engaged in the trade. The Steelmaker sailed from Seattle on Feb. 22. Of the cargo 2,500,000 feet of lumber was discharged at Philadelphia.

## Naumkeag Mills to Raise Pay

SALEM, Mass., March 29.—Notices were posted this morning at the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company's mills in this city, and also at the Danvers bleaching in Peabody, a branch department of the company, that an increase in wages expected to be approximately 12½ per cent, will go into effect in both establishments April 2. Some 2000 employees will be benefited by this voluntary increase.

## Everett Mills Fall in Line

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 29.—The Everett Mills, makers of cotton goods, today announced an advance and readjustment of wages beginning Monday, April 30. The company employs 1800 operatives. Officials would not state the amount of the increase.

## MUSIC FOR FERRYBOAT

GROTON, Conn., March 29 (Special).—It is proposed by the borough ferry committee to provide a stringed orchestra for the ferryboat Mohican on Sundays, as an inducement to passengers to patronize the boat in preference to crossing the river on a state-owned bridge. The borough is attempting to continue the operation of the ferryboat for the accommodation of pedestrians after its abandonment by the city of New London as unprofitable.

## SWISS TO AID EMIGRANTS

BERNE, March 29.—The Swiss Government has appropriated 500,000 francs for assisting the emigration of unemployed men, especially farmers, to Canada.

## TEXTILE OWNERS CALL CONFERENCE

New Move in Fall River Viewed as Indication of Partial Retreat by Mill Men

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 29.—With cotton manufacturers elsewhere falling into the line of wage advances set by woolen mills, the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association today arranged a conference with the Textile Council on the wage question for next Monday. This action, unexpected, was accepted in the city generally as an indication of partial retreat by the mill owners from the position that they would shut down their plants rather than grant an increase.

The negotiations between the manufacturers and the Textile Council stood adjourned without date until the latter today from the association to James Tansey, president of the council, set next Monday, at 3 p. m. for renewal of the conferences. It had been agreed by vote of the council to postpone until April 20 any action to enforce its demand for a 15 per cent advance.

The United Textile Workers of America, considering steps to support their demand for a 23½ per cent increase, have meetings of the executive committee and their president, Thomas F. McMahon, and of the constituent unions set for tonight. President McMahon has been authorized to call a strike whenever he decides the time is opportune, and he has announced that the date and hour have been set, but that action was being withheld temporarily to see the result of the negotiations between the manufacturers and the rival union.

## Mill Workers Pouring In

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29.—A constant stream of mill workers from Canada is pouring through Union station here daily as a result of the improved wage conditions in the cotton and woolen mills along the Blackstone Valley. In the past the trend of the mill workers in this section has been toward Canada for summer farming.

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"Clayton Company"	"The Castle"	
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ISLE BUBBLING OIL  
PICTURED IN ARCTICExplorer Hints Vast Petroleum  
Reservoirs in Uncharted  
Canadian Northeast

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Christian Leden, the Norwegian arctic explorer, who has been on three exploring and ethnographic expeditions to Greenland, and who recently returned from a stay of more than three years among the Eskimos of northeast arctic Canada, declared in an address at the French Museum here that the unmapped regions of the Canadian northeast, far within the arctic circle, contain immense deposits of metal ore and, he believes, a great reservoir of petroleum.

Hardly any of the arctic islands in this region, he said, have ever been visited by white men, but the Eskimos, who detest the smell of the white man's fuel oil and readily detect its scent, tell of one island in particular where in some weather the oil bubbles all over the ground and its deposits and its pollution of the sea is such that Eskimo fishing boats give it a wide berth.

Mr. Leden, whose explorations have been assisted by the King and Queen of Norway and by the University of Copenhagen, will make an ethnological voyage to Greenland this summer under Norwegian auspices to add to the social and racial data he has collected on Eskimo life, on which he is one of the greatest of present day authorities. Eskimo civilization, he said, has a special interest to the world today in that to this people war is an unknown thing; there is not even a word for war in their language. Likewise, he said, there is not a word we could call an abusive word and co-operative social life is so close that lying and stealing are almost unknown.

His intimate study of the Eskimos has convinced him, Mr. Leden said, that they have a common ancestry with the North American Indians, yet the Eskimos speak a common language over the vast territory from East Greenland to the Behr Sea and display a tenacity and unity of primitive culture that is entirely their own race quality.

"The Eskimos are the most genuinely peaceful people I have ever met," he said, "they save their war for the inhospitable nature of their bleak land, but they would not have their country otherwise and they will not even enter the northern timber line if they can help it."

"With the natural handicaps of their climate, they have built up as advanced a human culture, I believe, as any race of men would have been able to do under these circumstances."

Mr. Leden proposes to organize another expedition to northeast Canada as soon as he has completed his present mission to Greenland.

Sinclair Concessions for Oil  
in Saghalin Held Unaffected  
by Claims of British Companies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—The validity of the Saghalin oil concession to the Sinclair Company is not affected by the claims recently put forward by British syndicates, said Boris Skvirsky, representative in Washington of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia.

The British concessions were granted

by the Tsarist Government, and under the old Russian law, Mr. Skvirsky stated, concessions automatically became invalid, unless a certain amount of development was completed within two years. This work, he said, was never done by the British companies.

They claim to have the support of the British Foreign Office and have stated that protection was promised to their interests by the British Government during the occupation of Saghalin by Japan. The United States Government takes cognizance of the Sinclair concession in the report of the Federal Trade Commission on world oil conditions, but has refrained from mentioning any claim by the British concerns.

The commission's report, which is composed of data furnished by various executive branches of the Government, including the State Department, also makes no mention of any Japanese claim upon the oil fields of northern Saghalin as a result of its military occupation of the northern part of the island territory for the so-called Nikolaevsk massacre.

The commission's report, however, does mention the agreement entered into between Great Britain and France at San Remo, and the provisions of that convention respecting the Russian territory. Quoting from that agreement, the report points out that under the heading of "territories of the former Russian Empire" the two powers bind themselves to "give their joint support to their respective dependents in their common efforts with a view to obtaining petroleum concessions and facilities for export, and to assure the delivery of petroleum supplies."

According to the commission's data, Russian Saghalin, with an area of some 15,850 square miles, is estimated to have 3,000 square miles of petroleum lands on its eastern coast, and in addition from 1,500 to 2,000 square miles of supposedly oil-bearing lands on its western coast. "An American company, the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation," the report adds, "recently secured from the Russian Government at Moscow the prospecting rights of all of Russian Saghalin, but with the obligation to reduce its holdings to 1,000 square versts, or 280,800 acres, within five years."

NEW SCOUT CRUISER  
MAKES THIRTY KNOTS

QUINCY, Mass., March 29—The big scout cruiser Detroit, intended as a destroyer leader and a new unit of high speed in the secondary strength of America's battle fleets, returned to her builder's yards at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation plant here today from a shake-down trip in Massachusetts Bay in which she attained a 30-knot speed without being pushed. This was the statement of naval officers aboard. They added that the cruiser, which has a 90,000 horsepower motive plant, the largest installation of its kind in the United States Navy, proved in the storm which she rode out at sea last night that she would weather the stiffest blows in good shape.

YEOWOMEN LOSE \$100 BONUS

By a roll call vote of 113 to 96, the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday refused to support a bill providing that the Massachusetts women who served the Navy Department as yeowomen be paid the \$100 gratuity paid to the soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the war. The yeowomen were excluded from the provisions of the original bonus act, and although the plea that there should be no discrimination gained much support, the House refused to override the first decision in the matter.

COMMITTEE ASKS FOR TWO FORMS  
OF CREDIT FOR BRITISH FARMERAs High as 75 Per Cent of Farm's Value Might Be  
Advanced, to Be Repaid Within 40 Years by Installments

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29—The Government committee, with Sir Theodore Chambers as chairman, has now issued its report on the desirability of establishing systems of agricultural credit in Great Britain. The finding of the committee amounts to a recommendation for the institution of two distinct kinds of credit for the farmer. It is understood that the Cabinet has accepted the proposals embodied in the report and that a bill will shortly be introduced to carry these suggestions into effect.

The two types of credit proposed may be classified as "long term" and "short term," respectively. The provisions of the former apply to cases where farmers purchased their holdings between the passing of the Corn Production Act in 1917 and the repeal of Part I of the Agriculture Act in 1921. The number of such cases is very large, as in 1917 farmers expected to receive a guaranteed price for their corn for many years ahead and in many instances the purchase of the land which they were cultivating became a necessity in order to enable them to have reasonable security of tenure. The recommendations of the committee are made with the special purpose of alleviating the hardships that these farmers have experienced since 1921 as a result of the repeal of Part I of the Agriculture Act.

Credit Up to 75 Per Cent of Value

In many of these cases the purchase was effected by the raising of a mortgage on the holding. The committee recommends that farmers placed in such circumstances should be provided with loans by recognized societies approved by the State. The credit to be allowed is not to exceed 75 per cent of the present value of the farm and the loans so granted are to be made repayable by yearly installments within a period of 40 years.

The initial funds for this scheme are to be provided by the Public Works Loans Board. This capital is subsequently to be repaid by the issue of debentures, the capital and interest of which is to be guaranteed by the State. The rate of interest charged to farmers is not to be more than one-half of 1 per cent above the

rate which the society pays for its money, and this margin of profit is to be devoted to defraying administrative expenses and to the creation of a reserve fund to meet any possible call on the State guarantee.

The recommendations of the committee with regard to "short term" credit are likely to have a more far-reaching effect on the reconstruction of British agriculture. In this connection, the proposals are directed toward the formation of co-operative credit societies for the purpose of granting loans to farmers in approved cases. Farmers are to be urged to form themselves into such associations, which will help farmers to tide over the periods between seeding and harvest and between the purchase and sale of live stock, and agriculturists will thus be assisted in obtaining up-to-date machinery, artificial manures, feeding-stuffs, and other requirements necessary for the efficient working of their holdings.

State to Loan Equal Amount

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of societies on the lines proposed, the committee has suggested that the State should advance £1 for every £1 of share capital subscribed to the society, such share capital to be paid up to the extent of 5s. in the pound. The societies when formed are to be closely linked up with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture of Scotland.

It is suggested that the capital supplied by the State should be derived in part from sums of money obtained from investments made in savings certificates in rural areas and that the payment of interest on the Government funds should be at the lowest economic rate possible. The State loan is to be the first charge on the society's assets, including the uncalled share capital of members in the event of the winding-up of any association.

BRITAIN MAINTAINS  
WATCHING ATTITUDEMr. Asquith Describes Govern-  
ment's Policy as "Benevo-  
lent Impotence"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29—Whether the time has yet come for Great Britain to go beyond what Herbert H. Asquith, leader of the Independent Liberals, dubbed its attitude of "benevolent impotence" toward the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr was the subject of a lively debate in the House of Commons here last night. All the speakers agreed that the situation was a most anxious one, but Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the British Government, declared its intention to continue a watching attitude for the present. He compared the position to that of an industrial strike, where only harm is done by even the friendliest Liberals at intervention, until the parties concerned desire such help.

Leaders Express Their Views

Mr. Asquith for the Independent Liberals, Ramsay MacDonald for the Labor Party and Sir Edward Grigg for the National Liberals expressed the views of the different sections of the Opposition, which united in thinking that the time was ripe for a more active policy. Mr. Asquith stressed the importance of Germany's offer made by Baron Von Rosenberg, the German Foreign Minister, last Tuesday to accept the findings of an international conference of business men as to how much, and in what manner it can pay.

Mr. MacDonald, who has just returned from the Ruhr, found signs of a swing over of public opinion alike in Belgium, France and Italy in favor of the abandonment of the Ruhr adroitly, as alike dangerous and unprofitable. Sir Edward Grigg held that a catastrophe was so near that Great Britain should immediately consult its great overseas dominions to enable it to be seen that the British Empire has a mind and a voice of its own when a situation has to be made.

Situation Remains Unchanged

Ronald McNeill, for the British Government, countered this by the explanation that the German offer was contingent upon the prior evacuation of the Ruhr, to which France was still resolutely opposed.

The situation thus remains unchanged, though last night's House of Commons' debate shows that all political parties here united in the view that the German offer was not to maintain the closest co-operation with France and Belgium, it sees neither world peace, nor advantage in the seizure of the Ruhr Valley, and considers a satisfactory settlement impossible until the ideals are recognized, for which the Allies have striven and suffered so recently and so much in the Great War.

DEFEAT OF WET  
BILL IS PREDICTEDRhode Island House Action  
Called Political Move

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (Special)—The bill repealing the state prohibition enforcement law, which was passed yesterday in the Rhode Island House by a vote of 46 to 42, was transmitted today to the Senate in which its defeat is forecast.

Both friends and foes of the measure agree that it will not pass the upper branch. Deems the fact that the bill passed the House with the aid of a few Republican votes, it is regarded generally as a measure sponsored informally and unofficially by the Democrats.

At the Democratic state convention preceding the elections last fall, great pressure was brought to bear to get a wine and beer plank into the party's platform. The move was defeated, and the defeat left certain factions of the party bitter and it is the general opinion that passage by the House of the repeal bill, which its proponents knew could never get by the Senate, was undertaken to mollify the dissent in the party which lost its battle in the convention.

Mrs. Isabelle Ahern O'Neill (D.), and the first woman to sit in the Rhode Island General Assembly, was absent yesterday when the bill was passed. She had previously announced, however, that she was unable to stand

with her colleagues on the repeal bill. Dry forces in the State are not worried by the action of the House. They are confident, they declare, that even were the Senate to pass the act, it would be found unconstitutional by the courts, for the reason that it orders what amounts to a popular referendum, in a State where there is no referendum law.

The act repeals the prohibition enforcement law and submits the question of the repeal to the electorate at the next general election in November, 1924. Should they vote it down, the enforcement law would remain on the books.

LAW ENFORCEMENT  
LAXITY IS EXPOSED  
BY LUEDER FORCES

(Continued from Page 1)

Cervenka, is president of a brewery that has been raided four times? It was raised by the Government both before and after Mr. Cervenka's selection by his party leaders for this important office.

If Judge Dever is elected will he prosecute Mr. Cervenka? If Judge Dever intends to prosecute Mr. Cervenka, why does not he demand that Mr. Cervenka resign and insist that the party managers put a law-abiding citizen on the ticket in Mr. Cervenka's place? If Judge Dever does not intend to prosecute Mr. Cervenka, then how can he consistently move for the prosecution of any less influential violator of the law?

During the last 10 years not one official member from Chicago of the party Judge Dever is affiliated with has voted in Congress or the State Legislature for the abolition of the liquor traffic. The record of the city council is about as bad. In your opinion where would Judge Dever get the men to build a law enforcing organization and how much help would he get from his own organization for law enforcement?

It may be said that the Republicans have been in control for eight years, and the law is not well enforced. The fight against Mayor Thompson was put down by the Democrats, drove out most of the better grade of aldermen. To elect Judge Dever is in all human probability to continue in control the worst elements in both the Republican and Democratic organizations. The election of Mr. Lueder will continue the good work started in the election of Charles S. Peterson to the county board last fall. Unlike other sections of the State or unlike conditions in other cities the fight for good government in Chicago is still being waged.

Considering all the facts, there is no other course but to continue to support Judge Dever to the continuation of the worst in both party organizations. We say all this without saying a word against the personal character of Judge Dever or with any depreciation of your motives.

INQUIRY PLANNED  
ON PERU RUBBERUnited States Also Will Investi-  
gate in Brazil

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Peru will be investigated by the Department of Commerce to determine the rubber-growing possibilities of that country in response to an invitation received by the department from the Government of Peru, it was announced officially today.

Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the Latin-American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will conduct the inquiry, which will cover climatic conditions, land laws, taxation, labor supply, transportation facilities and experimental work. It was indicated by the Peruvian Government that it would welcome American exploration of that country's rubber possibilities, with a view to developing it with American capital.

Brazil also will be visited by Department of Commerce investigators for the same purpose. The Philippine Islands will be the only United States possession to come in for serious consideration as a potential source of rubber, it was said.

THEATER FOR SHANLEY LOCATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Shanley's restaurant, long a Broadway landmark, is to be replaced by a 20-story stock office and theater building, estimated to cost about \$9,500,000, it was announced today. The restaurant closed its doors last Tuesday, when its owners filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

FORDNEY EVIDENCE  
ON SUGAR SOUGHTTariff Board Invites Information  
Relative to Alleged Manipu-  
lation by Bankers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, announced today that the commission would be glad to receive further information from Joseph W. Fordney, former Representative (R.) from Michigan, and co-author of the present tariff legislation, to aid them in running down Mr. Fordney's charges that a group of New York and other eastern bankers are responsible for the recent sky-rocketing in sugar prices.

Similar charges were made by Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, who specified New York, Boston and Montreal bankers as holding a meeting in January at Havana, with Cuban producers, presumably for the purpose of discussing sugar prices.

"Our investigation is now under way," said Mr. Marvin, "and we would want any information that anyone might have to aid us in fixing responsibility for the rise in sugar prices. If Mr. Fordney has any further information he could give us, we would gladly receive it. Of course, any leads to law violators would be turned over to the Department of Justice for prosecution."

After declaring that the present tariff could not be blamed for the rise in sugar prices, Mr. Fordney is quoted as making the following statement at Tacoma, Wash.:

The Tariff Commission will find that the real reason for the advance lies in the fact that a group of New York or other eastern bankers advanced 14 cents a pound on 1,500,000 tons of Cuban sugar, that they have control of the new crop and are now manipulating the price so that the consumer, paying the higher prices now quoted, can save them from going on the rocks.

The Farmers National Council, in a statement relative to the sugar gouge, says:

Government control of the sugar crop, from producer to consumer, as would be possible under the Norris-Sinclair Government Marketing Corporation, is essential to protect producer and consumer.

Gambling in all food products is prevalent. It is part of our present chaotic, wasteful system of distribution of farm products. It cannot be stopped by occasional prosecutions of gambling to the point of profiteering. What food profiteers, however, are in the market today, and in what food product is profiteering not rampant?

Tariff to Blame, Says Mr. Hull

WASHINGTON, March 29 (By The Associated Press)—While the Tariff Commission was preparing for a broadened inquiry to determine whether present import duties were "even partially responsible" for high sugar prices, Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared in a published statement today that it had become the duty of the commission to report "immediately" to the President that it "was partially responsible."

JURY SERVICE FOR  
WOMEN ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (Special)—The bill to make women eligible for jury service was given a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary yesterday. The bill has the endorsement of the Connecticut League of Women Voters and a large delegation from all over the state filed

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The Shop of Individual Service

Ivy Corset Shop

182 Boylston St., Boston  
By appointment, Back Bay 3726STOCK SALESMEN  
HALTED IN KANSASNotes Given for Securities Made  
Nonnegotiable—Discount  
Practice Halted

TOPEKA, Kan., March 29 (Special)

—The Kansas Legislature has passed a law which is expected to drive the promoters of speculative securities out of the State. The law requires that wherever notes are given for shares of stock, bonds, units or interests in any corporation, trust agreement, syndicate or common law corporation, the note must show on its face the purpose for which it was given. Then the law makes such notes nonnegotiable.

Promoters of speculative schemes for years have followed the practice of selling stock or units or bonds and accepting notes in payment. They would take these notes to a bank and discount them at a high rate, take out the commission and turn the balance into the company treasury. It frequently happened that the commission and discounts were so large that the company was unable to start operations.

Many companies were liquidated and the stockholders were paid 50 to 60 per cent. Then a little later the stockholder would get a notice from the bank that his note was due and as it was in the hands of an innocent purchaser it was a valid obligation.

The new law compels the company being organized to hold the notes which may be taken in payment for stock. The company can obtain funds from the banks with the notes as security and would be able to start operations or increase its operations. But the stock salesmen who thrive on the sales of securities and accept notes in full or part payment will be driven out of business.

BROWN MAN HONORED

PROVIDENCE, March 29—Carleton S. Spear of Brown University has been selected as one of six Americans to receive scholarships from the educational foundation commission for relief in Belgium.

He will sail for Belgium next September to do research work in organic chemistry at the University of Louvain. Mr. Spear is the son of the Rev. Francis H. Spear of East Greenwich and graduated from Wesleyan in 1913. He holds the DuPont fellowship this year at Brown.

EDUCATION BILL DEFEATED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (Special)—The Connecticut Legislature yesterday rejected a bill requiring the State to share with towns the expense of maintaining special school classes for "educationally handicapped" children. It was estimated that the State's share of the expense for the next two years would have been \$80,000. The bill was rejected on the ground that the State has not funds to pay its share.

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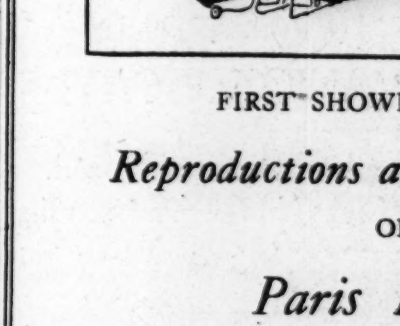
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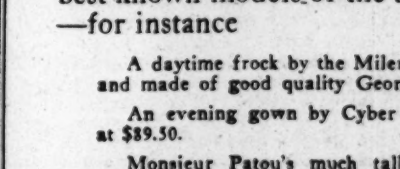


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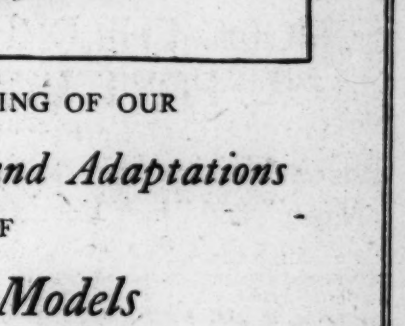
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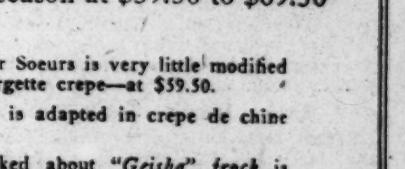


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## BOSTON TO RENEW I. C. C. RATE CASE

Mr. Davis of Chamber of Commerce Says Gerry Adverse Report Serves to Spur Action

Maritime, commercial and industrial interests of New England, as well as those of New York City, who contributed thousands of dollars for the legal contest before the Interstate Commerce Commission in their efforts to have the discriminating railroad rate differentials on export and import freight handled through the port of Boston, eliminated, have been spurred to greater efforts by the unfavorable report of Examiner Charles F. Gerry, who ruled that the rates were neither unreasonable nor unduly prejudicial, and recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission dismiss the New England complaint.

A scrutiny of the document issued by Examiner Gerry shows that much of the most valuable evidence submitted by the complainants, is not referred to and the most significant feature is the fact that the laws of the United States have been changed considerably since the previous attempt was made to eliminate the differentials.

The Transportation Act of 1920 distinctly points out that where any major port is being discriminated against, the Shipping Board, War Department and Interstate Commerce Commission shall thoroughly investigate and correct such laws and regulations that cause such conditions. It further states that the President of the United States may suspend, alter or eliminate rules, regulations or laws that work against any major port if they cannot be corrected on a lesser authority.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who leads the campaign for New England interests against the differentials, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, says that the adverse report of Examiner Gerry has served to stimulate the determination of New England interests, now more closely united than ever before, to obtain fair treatment for New England seaports. He states that counsel for the complainants are prepared to carry the case to the highest authority in the country, if necessary. They have 20 days in which to file exceptions to the report and proposed action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as recommended by Examiner Gerry.

These exceptions will be filed, said Mr. Davis, and the law firm is now working toward that end. More confidence of success is felt in the decision to be handed down by the full commission, but if that also is against New England, the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, at the previous attempt to eliminate the unfair rates, stated that a period of years should be allowed to elapse in which it could be shown whether they were working against Boston and New England ports, before any change could be made. This period of years has now passed, said Mr. Davis, and ample evidence was submitted to the effect that the rates seriously hurt New England's foreign commerce. The commission will name a date for the final oral argument before the entire commission at Washington in the near future, which may possibly be expected in June, he said.

## HOUSE CONTINUES BRIDGE ARGUMENT

Cottage Farm Issue Brings Out Plea for Common Sense

Debate on the issue of whether Cottage Farm Bridge shall be rebuilt on its present site or relocated to span between St. Paul Street, Brookline, and Magazine Street, Cambridge, was renewed early in this afternoon's session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Discussion of the issue began in

## SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WORLD SUPPORT HUMANE EDUCATION

Boston Meeting Reports Steady Growth of "Bands of Mercy" and "Jack London Clubs" in Foreign Countries

No more encouraging feature of the work of the American Humane Education Society exists than the ready response of the young, particularly children of grammar school age, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, the president, declared at the annual meeting of that organization, which in conjunction with that of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held at their headquarters on Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Tuesday.

Bands of Mercy to the number of 4728 were reported from many states and several foreign countries, he said, but most of them were from those sections where regular workers are engaged in visiting schools. One of 2000 members exists in Santiago, Chile, and a joint meeting of three was held in Sofia, Bulgaria, last year. Superintendents of schools in the Philippine Islands have issued instructions to teachers along the line of this work.

Two Workers in Field - From Massachusetts to Washington and California, 12 regular field workers have been carrying on constant campaigns of speaking in schools and adult assemblies, distributing literature and conducting wide correspondence.

Efforts to promote humane education in foreign lands are necessarily co-operative, either with American organizations already established or with volunteer workers abroad. Hardly a day passes without the receipt of one or more foreign letters asking for information, literature or financial help. Mrs. Jeannette Ryder, whose early efforts in Cuba the society largely assisted, has been officially recognized as "a Daughter of

the House yesterday, being opened by Elbridge G. Davis, Representative from Malden, and House chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, that reported in favor of the new location. He urged the Magazine Street site as common sense and forward-looking. Ralph R. Stratton, Representative from Cambridge, led the opposition to the change, declaring that the new site will not solve traffic difficulties.

A motion to recommit to a joint committee on House members of the Counties and Metropolitan Affairs Committee in order that an alternative plan could be presented, was made by Arthur F. Blanchard, Representative from Cambridge, but defeated on a voice vote. Elijah Adlow, Representative from Boston, closed the debate for the day with a plea for the new site, declaring that if the old location is used the building of a new bridge at Magazine Street will be sought within 10 years.

## ASTRONOMY WORK FOR GRADE PUPILS

Boston Teacher Prepares Course for Children

Based on her work with eighth and ninth grade pupils at the John Winthrop School, Miss Etta A. Manning, master's assistant, has prepared a pamphlet on the study of astronomy for use by teachers of general science in the Boston schools. The pupils are proving that the subject is by no means beyond their powers to comprehend, Miss Manning declares.

With a lighted candle, an orange and a knitting needle, or black croquet ball and marble, they work out the motions of the earth, moon and sun. On Sept. 23, Dec. 31 and March 23 they observed the apparent path of the sun through the sky from sunrise to sunset and the elevation of the sun above the horizon at noon, and marked it by sighting past some tree or building. These observations will be repeated on June 21, the elevations compared and the apparent distance the sun travels on each of the days noted and compared.

Children will note the positions for the summer solstice, the autumnal equinox, the winter solstice, and the vernal equinox. By watching to see when the north pole is tipped away from the sun and when toward the sun the changes in day and night and the seasons will be readily accounted for.

There are many reasons why a simple study of astronomy should be included in a general science course, Miss Manning insists; it is a delight to the child to trace the connection between the sun, the earth and the stars, and the stories linked with them and is led to know something of the wisdom of the ancient and modern astronomer and the exquisite imagery of the classic poet, a knowledge which will be a benefit and pleasure to him through all the years to come.

## MR. AMORY ASSAILS LABOR LEGISLATION

Restrictive labor legislation hampers New England cotton mills in competition with the south, Robert Amory, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, declared yesterday before the New England Group of Investment Bankers at the City Club. He mentioned in particular laws preventing two shifts for women, and the 48-hour law.

New England mills are nearer tide-water and markets than southern mills; they have better management, a better climate, and they have largely written off the construction cost of their plants, said Mr. Amory. On the other hand, mills in North and South Carolina are nearer the cotton belt, pay less for power and have cheaper labor. Longer hours and lower pay are the south's most important advantages. He asked for less restrictive northern legislation, and particularly attacked the law whereby Massachusetts' women are forbidden to work after 6 p. m. This law prevents the normal second shift, from 2 to 10 p. m., being operated, he declared.

## CONNECTICUT DRYS OPPOSE CANDIDATE

Will Go to President as Last Resort If Judge Klett Is Made United States Attorney

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (Special)—As the time approaches for the appointment of a United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, the dry organizations in the State are redoubling their efforts to block the proposed appointment of Judge George Klett of the New Britain Police Court, who is the foremost candidate for the office.

Judge Klett is not in sympathy with prohibition and freely admits it. Pressure against his appointment has been brought ever since it became known several months ago that he was being considered for the office, which, among other things, directs the prosecution of liquor cases in the Federal Court.

Dry organizations and others opposed to Judge Klett's appointment are concerned over the fact that he ranks high in the councils of the Republican Party and is admitted to have a strong claim for recognition and reward. Nevertheless, the fight will go on and the drys have served notice on the party leaders they will oppose his appointment to the extent of going to President Harding as a final resort.

Opposition by the drys to the appointment of Judge Klett is in line with the policy of the dry organizations to see that only men who are in sympathy with the prohibition law are appointed prosecutors and police, town and borough court judges. They argue that enforcement of the law is made difficult by unsympathetic prosecutors and judges.

A large number of appointments have been made at the present session of the Legislature, and on the whole the dry leaders believe the appointments are favorable to the dry cause. There are a few more judgeships in the larger cities to be filled, notably Bridgeport, Meriden and Waterbury, and pressure will be brought to bear to have dry judges appointed. "As far as this session of the Legislature is concerned," said the Rev. G. Herbert Ekins, assistant superintendent of the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League, "the dry cause is in a very good position. The Christian Science Monitor, 'we believe the party leaders and the party itself are working along the lines of the dry organizations toward a better enforcement of the law, and this particularly applies to the appointment of judges.'

## LATIN COURSES TO BE DISCUSSED

Classical Association of New England to Meet

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 27 (Special)—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Classical Association of New England, will open at Mount Holyoke College tomorrow and continue through Saturday. More than 100 members from all the New England states are expected to be present and distinguished speakers from Amherst, Dartmouth, Wellesley, Smith, Wheaton, and Mount Holyoke, as well as from many New England high schools, will give addresses at the various sessions.

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, will welcome the guests and Dr. Helen M. Searles, president of the association and professor emerita of Latin language and literature at Mount Holyoke College, will reply on behalf of the association.

Possible modifications in the kind, amount and order of the material read in the present high school course, provided such a course were not limited by college entrance examinations or prescribed books or state courses of study, will form the subject of a round table discussion to be led by Mr. Walter V. McDuffie of the Springfield Central High School. The college will entertain all members of the association and outside speakers at dinner on Friday evening, after which Prof. William C. Hammond, organizer of Mount Holyoke College, will give a concert in the Mary Lyon Hall.

## TWO-WAY RADIO TEST A FAILURE

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (Special)—An attempt to establish instantaneous two-way radio communication between Europe and America under normal operating conditions has resulted in failure. The experiment was made under the auspices of the American Radio Relay League, the amateur organization, and several hundred amateurs participated.

The league attributes the failure to establish two-way communication to the crowded condition of the ether lanes on both sides of the Atlantic, which rendered it impossible for the participants to receive clear messages from either side of the ocean. Leon Deloy, who operates a station at Nice, France, reported receiving messages from several stations on the American side, while George Pinney, who operates a station at South Manchester, Conn., received a message from Mr. Deloy. But instantaneous two-way communication was not effected.

## GIRL SCOUT GIFT SALE OPENED BY MRS. COX

Pussy willows, tulips, jonquils, daffodils, hyacinths and roses, pansies, violets and other flowers have transformed the Massachusetts Girl Scouts headquarters at 725 Boylston Street into a garden of beauty for the three-day spring gift sale which opened there this morning. Intermingled with these were birch bark frames and stands and art pottery, some from Czechoslovakia and some from Spain and other countries.

Mrs. Channing Cox, wife of the Governor, and honorary commissioner of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, formally opened the show. Saturday there will be an addition of flowers raised from bulbs by members of the Boston Council.

## WOMEN WRITERS NEEDED IN JAPAN

Miss Shio Sakanishi Tells of Literary Conditions

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 29 (Special)—Miss Shio Sakanishi, a student at Wheaton College, who has undertaken the translation of Miss Beth Bradford Gilchrist's "Life of Mary Lyon" into her native Japanese, and who recently addressed the Cosmopolitan Club of Mount Holyoke College, says the story of the American pioneer of education for women would prove to be an inspiration to Japanese women.



Miss Shio Sakanishi

women whose efforts to procure and promote education were meeting with opposition and prejudice.

The present prejudice against the higher education of women in Japan is such, she says, that no woman can enter the Imperial University of Tokyo which alone gives a recognized degree. Again the pessimistic, or rather fatalistic, viewpoint of the Oriental, a result of the Buddhist teachings, robs the educator of faith in his mission and burdens the mind of the student with a sense of hopelessness as to the real value of anything he could attain or the possibility of surmounting difficulty.

"The expected renaissance of Japanese literature did not come," said Miss Sakanishi. "Japan has cast away her old literature and is importing western literature which is not of the highest type. She needs men and women who will introduce to her reading the best western works of value and inspiration."

"She also needs women writers. We have very few, and though it is true that education will not make a writer if he or she has not the ability, there is a wide field, a great opportunity for translators and writers in Japan." Miss Sakanishi intends to enter this field when she has completed her education in America. She has already earned distinction in her own country as the first Japanese woman to teach in a boys' preparatory school.

## BARWISE BILL DEFEATED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 29—The Barwise bill prohibiting state aid to sectarian institutions after Dec. 31, 1930, was defeated yesterday when it was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 11.

## Theaters and Art

Channing Pollock's Popular Theater Plan

Speaking before the State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday at the Westminster Hotel, Channing Pollock, author of "The Fool," now playing at the Selwyn Theater, told of the proposed foundation in New York, Boston and elsewhere, of a first-class theater giving first-class plays only at a top price of \$1. Mr. Pollock does not hope or wish to produce for profit, but expects to meet a small deficit through endowment.

"My observation," Mr. Pollock said, "is that hundreds of thousands of people with a real hunger for the finer things in the theater have no recourse except the motion picture and the cheap show. Every time I have spoken urging attendance at the better kind of play, scores of auditors have asked how they could go to a better kind of play when going meant an expenditure of a third of a week's salary. I believe one of the most important needs of any community is art opposition to the rising tide of bad taste and low ideals. The truth is that the city should support an institution that makes it possible for people of limited means to become acquainted with the best drama. Since this is not possible at present I hope to get private subscriptions that will guarantee the enterprise."

"When I get through with my lecture tour next season, I want to give the next year or two to this project. I will establish a theater with about 500 seats at \$1, and 300 each at 75 cents, 50 cents, and 25 cents. In this theater I will have the nucleus of the finest stock company that was ever organized. We will do new plays when we can get them, and the rest of the time we will do the best American and European drama—drama that has had little or no chance in New York. I figure that an enterprise can be run with a deficit not to exceed \$70,000 a year, and if men can be found to support orchestras and opera companies at several times that figure, men certainly can be found to support a theater for the people."

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## BRANCH RAILROAD LINES ARE SAVED

Action of New Hampshire House Shuts Off Any Further Abandonment Attempts

CONCORD, N. H., March 29 (Special)—No further attempt to abandon non-profitable branch lines of the Boston Maine railroad in New Hampshire will be made as a result of the overwhelming defeat yesterday afternoon of the Boston & Maine bill in the House of Representatives. This bill would have given the railroad authority to discontinue operation of two subsidiaries, the Manchester & Milford railroad and the Suncook Valley railroad.

In the debate on the floor of the House, Charles W. Tobey, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, scored the Boston & Maine for its alleged "false presentation" of its case before the legislative committee. He referred particularly to the discovery that one item in the deficit of \$80,000 a year in operating the Milford railroad was an alleged charge of \$25,000 for capital investment.

Another point brought out was that it is the general expectation of the public service commission and the Legislature that before there is another session of the Legislature, the ownership of the Boston & Maine will pass into other hands. Robert F. Bass, former Governor, said that this would involve a general consideration of state policy as to the protection of all the non-profitable railroads in this State, taking into consideration the rights of the communities to railroad service promised them when the original leased line charters were issued by the Legislature and also the necessities of the railroad to make its entire business a profitable one.

The defeat of the railroad resolution offered by Boston & Maine interests was considered remarkable in view of the fact that the judiciary committee reported unanimously that the resolution ought to pass. This resolution would have required an investigation of these two particular branch railroads and a report to the next Legislature on the advisability of their abandonment.

The financial plight of street railroads has once more been recognized by this Legislature and a bill has been passed exempting from taxation any railroad operating by trolley which can show to the public service commission that it is not making a profit.

A bill to legalize Sunday baseball in New Hampshire was defeated late yesterday when the House voted 208 to 134 in favor of the substitution of a minority committee report against the bill, sponsored by Representative Garneau. The move to legalize Sunday baseball was the result of agitation against the so-called Blue Laws of the state. Party affiliation was disregarded in the vote.

## C. OF C. SEEKS JOBS FOR WAR VETERANS

One hundred members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce began today their personal solicitation of 1000 leading business men in Metropolitan Boston to find permanent employment for the rehabilitated veterans who have been trained by the Veterans' Bureau.

The group of 100 will emphasize to their prospects that this is not a

## Windsor Mountain Art Colony

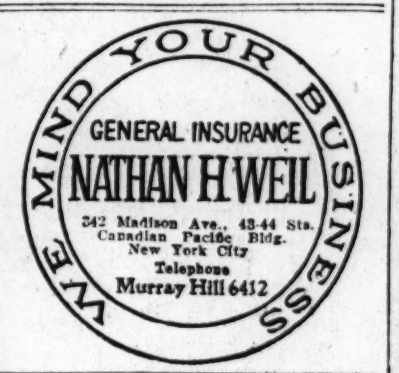
Windsor Mountain Art Colony is to be started next summer by a group of Boston artists and others at the base of Mt. Windsor, near Boulder Lake, N. H. The purpose is to provide a recreational summer camp, with opportunity for self-improvement in fine arts and the drama. Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts in the Boston public schools and president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, is treasurer and in charge of the fine arts instruction. Oliver L. Herbert of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, is treasurer and in charge of the fine arts instruction. Miss Viola Roach of the Boston Stock Company will have charge of the dramatic art work.

Others connected with the colony are Edward C. Emerson, associate director of manual arts in the Boston public schools; Dr. Ralph C. Achorn, naturalist; George F. Hatch, assistant director of manual arts in the Boston public schools; Miss Grace Hackett and Miss Flora Enright, also of Mr. Dillaway's department. In addition to the intensive study which is to occupy about one-half of each day, a program of sports and other recreational activities has been arranged.

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## WATER BILL VOTE IN 1923 DEMANDED

Maine Legislators Censure Governor in Resolve on Proposed Referendum

AUGUSTA, Me., March 29 (Special)—The stand of the members of the Legislature who voted to support the Kennebec Reservoir Company charter bill over the Governor's veto was sharply set forth, and request was made for a referendum on the matter in the present year, 1923, instead of 1924, in a resolve presented yesterday afternoon in the Senate by Senator Wadsworth of Kennebec County.

The date set for the referendum election was the regular state election in 1924, but the supporters of the bill feel that it is too long to wait. The resolve censures the Governor for his reflections upon the integrity of the members of the Legislature, and, so far as can be learned, this is the first time in the history of Maine that a Governor has been censured by a branch of the Legislature for his public utterances to that body. The resolve continues:

If the State ever does adopt a public ownership law, it is expected that in the charter that it may take over the property and franchise of the Kennebec Reservoir Company at the expiration of a term which no person has claimed unreasonable without paying anything for the franchise and without payment for the physical property of anything above its fair value and in no event in consideration of its actual cost. The State would get an existing, completed project, without paying \$1 of profit to the private owners.

While sending this act to a referendum will entail still further delay in the development of this great natural resource and the enjoyment of its benefits by the State as well as by the industries directly affected, this Legislature welcomes such a referendum. It insists, however, that this referendum shall be at a time when the question will be decided upon its merits, entirely divorced from any political issues or political aspirations. It is a people's business proposition, whether the people of the State want the State to go into the water storage business or whether they believe that it can be more efficiently and economically done by private capital.

There is every reason that prompt action in a matter which so vitally concerns the future prosperity of the State should be taken as early as possible. To delay until 1924, as advocated by the Governor, means one more year when the flood waters of the Kennebec can run to waste.

We therefore urge all good citizens of this State to join in signing petitions calling for an election at which this question is decided, the same to take place during 1923.

## HIGHER TEACHERS' PAY IS ADVOCATED

Clark University Head Favors Extension Courses

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29—Asserting that it is a duty of public school teachers to take advantage of the extension courses that the State offers, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, says that any teacher who does this work to improve himself is entitled to an increase in salary. He says:

We are having teachers and professors too little money. If this continues it will drive all the desirable and capable persons from the field. The teacher is one of the fundamental factors in the molding of character in our youth which will decide the type of our prospective citizens. In this position they occupy a very important station in society. If a teacher takes on additional study in order to better equip herself she should receive an increase in pay.

We should increase our investment in education by at least 100 per cent. Despite the seemingly great increases we have made we have not done enough. We must protect our institutions and higher status of democracy through education of all who have the right to vote. A wider dissemination of education will disarm people of the grave suspicion they have which leads them to take up fanciful reforms to remedy social conditions.

Now that the State has taken extension work up it is the duty of the school departments to encourage the teachers to take advantage of it. No better incentive can be given the teacher to engage in broadening her education than by rewarding those who avail themselves of the opportunities with an advance in salary. The courses offered are extensive and valuable. They offer the teacher opportunity to acquire knowledge of education and its related fields. The step made by the State in its educational extension work is one of the best that it could have made.

## ROCKLAND EASTERN STAR TO BE OPENED

Hathery Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, will be formally constituted at Rockland tonight by the grand officers of the Grand Chapter and receive its charter from George F. Mosher, grand patron. Rockland was originally called Hathery, hence the name selected for the new chapter.

The chief officers are: worthy matron, Mrs. Ralph B. Starbuck; worthy patron, Ralph B. Starbuck; associate matron, Mrs. Mabelle S. Corey; secretary, Miss A. May Wheeler; treasurer, Miss Ruth G. Smith; conductress, Mrs. Edith M. Perham; and associate conductress, Mrs. Ella F. Lovewell.

## PLYMOUTH FUND APPROVED

Approval has been given by the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands to the petition for appropriation of \$10,000 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to co-operate with the Federal Government in rebuilding the water front of Plymouth. Representatives of the town of Plymouth point out that the harbor front was entirely stripped of its commercial wharf and other facilities in order to permit execution of the plans of the tercentenary celebration commission of 1921.

## TITLE BILL PETITIONERS SOUGHT

Blanks are being placed in circulation in Massachusetts for submission to referendum to the people the bill signed earlier this week by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, prohibiting the use by an outside organization of the name of a political party as a part of its title. The act resulted from a recommendation by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. The petitioners for referendum have 30 days in which to obtain and file the necessary 15,000 signatures.

## NOV. 11 NOT TO BE A HOLIDAY

After adopting a resolve calling upon the Governor to proclaim fitting observance of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted the adverse report made by the committee on the petition that the day be made a legal holiday. In taking this action the Senate concurs with the House in the sense of the Armistice Day holiday for this year.

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## NECESSARIES BOARD EXTENSION FAVORED

Extension of the term of the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life to May 1, 1924, was approved in the report made yesterday by the Committee on State Administration in favor of the bill providing for such continuation. The present term of the commission expires May 1, 1923.

Another important measure favorably reported was that providing for the acquisition by the City of Boston of the lines of street railway in Hyde Park and their operation by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company. The street railway commission also reported a resolve for investigation by the Department of Public Utilities as to modification of the structures at the entrance to the Harvard square terminal of the Cambridge subway.

## PROF. PORTER GOING TO FRANCE

Harvard University has chosen Arthur Kingsley Porter, professor of fine arts, as exchange professor to France during the year 1923-24. Professor Porter is a Yale graduate and received his Harvard appointment in 1920. He is now in Europe on leave of absence. At present, Harvard is represented in France by Prof. Irving Babbitt.

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## FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN IS LOST BY ONE VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Opponent Says Aristocracy of White Race Was Established by Force of Arms; Vote Would Lower Prestige

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The women of South Africa have at least another year to wait before they possess the vote. By the margin of one vote, the Union Parliament rejected the bill for the enfranchisement of women.

This woman's day has become an annual affair in Parliament, even since 1907 when the first bill for the enfranchisement of women was introduced. To the newcomers in South Africa politics is always a matter of astonishment that in a country that prides itself on being progressive, there should be such hostility to granting women the vote. In Rhodesia, on the other hand, women do possess the vote, and it was undoubtedly their influence which had much to do with the refusal of Rhodesia to join the Union.

**Labor Party Supports Bill**  
There was little new in the debate. The Labor Party, as usual, unanimous for granting the vote, and the Prime Minister, General Smuts, made a lukewarm speech in favor of the bill, at the same time emphasizing its non-party character. One Government member, Mr. Nicholas, member for Zululand, got up to confess that he had renounced the faith since last year. He never loses a chance to impress on the House that the white people of South Africa are but a mere handful among millions of people who are black. And this fact seemed to be responsible for his recantation. "Here in South Africa," he said, "we are not a democracy; we are an aristocracy of the white race, established in the continent by force of arms. Women councillors have never been allowed by the natives, and I am sure we shall greatly weaken our rule in the eyes of the native if we allow women to take part in our councils."

On the other hand, no more able speech has been given in introducing this measure than that which came from General Byron. He was particularly scathing when he came to anticipate the argument that women belonged to the home and their husbands.

**Women Different, But Not Inferior**  
"Men who talk like that," he said, "are usually men who have had everything done for them by women when they were young, and have then grown up to look upon them as reliable upper servants, unpaid, now they are old. Women are certainly different, but they are not inferior."

It was during the speech of the Prime Minister, General Smuts, that there came the one public interruption. The Premier's views were pretty well the same as last year. This was not a party matter, he urged, but a matter for all parties to consider whether they could continue to deprive South African women of a privilege which their sisters enjoyed the world over. And far from being a revolutionary proposal, the Prime Minister seemed to think that the bill would add to the Union's stability.

"Will General Smuts make himself responsible for this bill?" suddenly asked a woman in the gallery, as the Premier resumed his speech.

"There you are! There you are! That is the beginning of it!" broke out the Nationalist member, pointing scornful fingers in the direction of where a woman was being cautioned by an attendant.

But the end came. By a single vote the bill was thrown out, and the 56 members who had killed it sent up a lusty roar of triumph in the 55 eager faces of those who had hoped for its acceptance. So that for another year the women of South Africa will again wait.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Rome

Rome, March 29  
SIGNOR MUSSOLINI has submitted for the King's approval a list of 25 new senators, and the King has signed the decree appointing the new members of the Italian upper house. Among the new senators are Signor Giacomo Boni, the archaeologist who has dedicated all his life to excavations in the Forum; Signor Leonardo Bistoni, the Italian sculptor; General de Marinis, who commanded the Italian troops in Upper Silesia; Signor Agnelli, the director of the Fiat automobile factory, the largest in Italy; Signor Corradini, the founder of the Nationalist Party; and the veteran Italian statesman, Signor Ferdinando Martini, who was Minister of the Colonies in Signor Salandra's Administration at the outbreak of the war. Signor Cremonesi, the former Mayor, who has been appointed High Commissioner of Rome until the end of 1923, will be created a Senator on April 21, on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of Rome.

Special importance is attached to the fourth annual international Sample Fair of Milan, which will be inaugurated on April 12 by the King and Signor Mussolini. Although not much is yet known regarding the American participation in the number of exhibitors, both Italian and foreign, will this year be considerably increased. The main feature of the British display will consist in mechanical engineering. France will construct a permanent exhibition ground, and its participation, which will be on a larger scale than last year, has been organized by agreement between the committees of the Milan and Lyon fairs. While Germany last year took the first place among foreign exhibitors, its participation this year will probably be of less importance, chiefly on account of the occupation of the Ruhr industrial center and the collapse of the mark. Spain will be represented by numerous groups of industrialists and mining concerns. Persia, through the medium of American commercial advisers, will exhibit carpets and perfumes, while Poland and Hungary will send agricultural machinery, hides, footwear, timber and furniture. The Argentine Republic will also send samples of its grain, raw hides and meat extract.

The arrest of Giacinto Menotti Serrati, editor of the Socialist newspaper Avanti, which was followed the day after by the wholesale arrest of the editorial staff of the Avanti, because of a protest they had published after the arrest of their editor, has again been the object of severe criticism on the part of the opposition press. An official statement, in giving the motives which led the Fascist Government to issue a warrant of arrest against Signor Serrati, says that the manifesto published by Signor Serrati after his return from Moscow constituted a false accusation against the Fascist Government, "who do not allow insults to pass without punishment." Signor Serrati, before returning to Italy, wrote from Lugano a letter to his wife in which he predicted the risk he would run by returning to his country.

The fusion between the Nationalist and Fascist parties has now been officially ratified by the executive bodies of each party, and the manner in which it is to be applied has been laid down. The Nationalist Party has been entirely absorbed by Fascism and ceases to exist as a separate body.

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all its members having been admitted into the Fascist Party. Representatives of the former Nationalist Party will now attend, together with Fascist delegates, the Supreme Fascist Council sittings. Members of the dissolved "Ever Readies" militia will be admitted into the ranks of the Fascist Militia for National Defense. The parties of the Fascist and Nationalist have likewise joined, so that there are today about 50 "official" Fascist representatives in the Italian Chamber. The far-reaching results of the union will only be realized when general elections are held, for it is well known that the Fascist has very few supporters in southern Italy and in Sicily. It was here that the Nationalists strongly predominated over the Fascists. The Fascist have thus become the predominant political force in the south, a conquest which, and it is believed, has been the cause of the Blue Shirts, would have been unattainable.

An important acquisition has just been made by the Italian Government which purchased the complete collection of coins belonging to Francesco Gnecci. The price paid for it is 1,400,000 lire. This is considered to be the most satisfactory transaction, from the artistic point of view, that the Italian Government has made since the acquisition of the Borghese Gallery in Rome. It appears strange that the Italian Government, after insisting so much on economy, has been so prompt to offer such a large sum of money from the state coffers. But the Government was very much afraid that the collection might fall into foreign hands. The collection consists of over 20,000 pieces, of which 800 are gold coins, and it is considered to be one of the rarest collections in the world. The most valuable of the coins is the gold medallion of Theodoros, a unique specimen, which alone is estimated at about 300,000 lire.

As a result of the renewed conditions of political and economic life in Italy, the Italo-American Association in Rome, which recently elected Signor Sardi, the Undersecretary of State for Public Works, as its president, proposes to invite representatives of the most authoritative American newspapers to study and inspect the local, industrial, commercial, and political state of the country as the best means for a closer union between Italy and the United States. The association which has already started its propaganda by holding special courses for American students, is also preparing a permanent exhibition of the best artistic and industrial productions, and is considering the possibility of erecting on the premises a wireless station directly communicating with the United States.

The projected visit of King Alfonso of Spain to the Italian King and the

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stipulation of the Italo-Spanish Commercial Treaty have been temporarily postponed until a favorable solution is found to a controversy between a member of the Spanish aristocracy and a personal friend of King Alfonso, the Duke of Bivona, and the Ex-Service Men's Association. The Duke of Bivona owns large estates in Sicily and in the Province of Puglia, four of which were given up to the use of the Ex-Service Men's Association in Sicily. After years in their possession for three years, during which time the estates were rendered fruitful and profitably by extensive plantations of vines and fruit trees and the installation of big hydraulic works, the association has been asked to restore them to the Duke. The controversy has reached such an acute point that the Duke asked the King of Spain to intervene personally on his behalf and to use all his influence to favor the solution. Yet one candidate has always been a Republican and the other candidate has been continuously in the councils of the Democrats.

Dr. James W. Inches, on suggestion from Senator James Couzens, resigned his position as head of the police department to be a candidate and Frank C. Doremus reluctantly dropped a profitable law practice at the earnest solicitation of close friends, in order that, if he were elected, interests ignored by Mr. Couzens might have something to say as to the conduct of municipal affairs.

Senator Couzens is backing Dr. Inches as the one most likely to continue his policies regarding municipal ownership of street car and other public utilities. But Mr. Doremus, an ex-congressman, among his close advisers those who have for years been tending for municipal ownership, and who were successful in numerous elections in preventing the Detroit United Railway, then in control, from obtaining renewals of their piece-meal franchises as they expired.

**Old Bone of Contention**

For more than a score of years, even before the times of Mayor Hazen S. Pingree, the municipal ownership of the street car system of Detroit has been the principal bone of contention at almost every municipal election. Mayor after mayor was elected on that issue, as favoring municipal ownership, only to be defeated at the next election when it was discovered that they were favoring the extension of franchises to the privately owned company doing business on the profit-making system.

It was not until James Couzens, who made his fortune in partnership with Henry Ford in manufacturing automobiles, came out for municipal ownership, that the street car system of Detroit became the most economical method of street car transportation, but also insuring the best interests of the city, that the great bulk of the Detroit Board of Commerce, representing capital running into the hundreds of millions, too, came out for the extension of franchises to the privately owned company doing business on the profit-making system.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF  
CHIEF EVENTS IN  
BRITISH FINANCE

Stock Exchange Business Held Down by Holidays, but Sentiment Has Buoyant Tone

By Special Cable

LONDON, March 29.—Although there was an unexpected amount of activity on the stock exchange here yesterday, business on the whole naturally has been very restricted this week on account of the imminence of the Easter holidays.

Prices, however, have been well maintained in view of the plentiful supply of money for investment, and gilt-edged securities have preserved a satisfactory tone.

The investors' attitude is well shown in statistics just issued by the authoritative Bankers' Magazine, demonstrating that, apart from the increase of £62,000,000 registered this month in the market value of 365 representative securities, £23,000,000 are accounted for by fixed interest securities.

This is in striking contrast to the February position when from the month's augmentation of the value of £37,000,000 only a trifle more than £16,500,000 went to fixed interest stock and the rest was shared among variable dividend securities.

Sentiment in the investment market has been favorably influenced by the weekly revenue return, which brings the year's budget surplus to £130,000,000.

The further rise in gilt-edged stocks is also indicated by the instantaneous success of the Government issue of £16,000,000 due in 4 per cent treasury bonds due 1931-1935 at 94½ per cent, which it is believed was applied for four times over.

Other capital issues brought this week's total to £19,200,000.

In the money market there has been keen demand for loans, and the week opened with some £5,000,000 being borrowed from the Bank of England.

Although seamen have accepted pay cuts of £1 a month, and the miners' conference has shown itself unready for an immediate termination of the wage agreement, yet the industrial outlook this week as far as labor is concerned has been by no means clouded, and unless settlements are made in the meanwhile, 800,000 men in the building trades will be idle by mid-April. The latest weekly unemployment total, however, shows another decline, and at 1,260,000 stands at 225,000 less than at the beginning of the year.

Next to a reduction in taxation, lowering of railway freights is the burning question of the hour for industry. Sir Eric Geddes, former Minister of Transport, announced that the Federation of British Industries has urged the railroad companies, with a view to stimulating trade and traffic, to reduce rates to 33 ⅓ per cent above the pre-war level. At present rates are 75 per cent higher.

Faulty organization by companies must also share the blame with trade-union restrictions for delays and congestions at the great coal-exporting ports of South Wales. The seriousness of the situation in the coal trade, however, is shown by the fact that at Swansea, 38 steamers at one time were awaiting tips, although there were from five to nine effective tips unmaneuvered because of trade-union restrictions.

Coal production is still on the up-grade.

The unprecedented nature of the foreign demand for coal is shown by the fact that the present established records yesterday, with 100 ships receiving coal or board or waiting for berths at tips. The home shortage of coke is becoming a serious affair. Continental consumers are prepared to pay more than 50 shillings a ton, and the iron and steel industry is apprehensive of a reaction soon in the present demand because of their higher quotations, following the increased fuel cost in home markets.

The price of steel sheet plates and angles on the Clyde has increased 30s. a ton since the beginning of the year. The stagnation in the cloth turnover has been the immediate result of a sharp fall in raw cotton prices at Liverpool on Monday.

The strike of farm workers in Norfolk, which is expected to spread to Cambridgeshire, threatened an onslaught by millers on the present established facilities, and the continuance of the general depression keeps the agricultural industry well in the forefront of news.

Reporting this week as a result of the recent investigations of 62 representative Yorkshire farms, Dr. A. G. Ruston says that for the last year there has been an average net loss of £210s. 6d. an acre. He further declares that as a result of research it would seem that the best economic returns are to be expected from farms of about 150 acres and that there has been an average loss of nearly £1 an acre on farms of more than 300 acres.

HARTMAN'S BIG PROFITS

The report of the Hartman Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a net income of \$1,605,376, after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to \$13.37 a share earned on the \$12,000,000 of the stock. This compares with \$37.54 of \$3.11 a share in 1921.

STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN FUTURES

Bought and Sold

DEAKIN & COMPANY

Detroit Stock Exchange

Chicago Board of Trade

205 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

Cal. 4882.

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE

35 STATE STREET

CONLEY SQUARE OFFICE

61 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE OFFICE

Corner Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Member Federal Reserve System.

AMERICAN WRITING  
PAPER DOES BETTER

Earnings for 1922 Show Trend in the Right Direction

The income account of the American Writing Paper Company for the year 1922 compares:

	1922	1921
Gross sales, etc.	\$15,327,720	\$14,217,905
Cost of sales, etc.	12,976,453	11,881,730
Gross profits	2,351,267	2,336,175
General exp.	1,739,061	1,737,078
Balance	612,206	600,097
Other inc.	163,473	113,497
Total inc.	1,035,709	1,101,497
Minor chgs.	154,212	192,659
Allow for depre.	902,287	902,287
Bond int.	122,280	656,260
Surplus	\$460,280	\$1,344,775

\*Deficit.

G. A. Galliver, president, says in part:

"Your company's inventories of raw material, supplies, and paper were taken physically and priced at cost or market, whichever was the lower."

"The fine papers, the class which we principally manufacture, are the last to feel the effect of a business revival. This is due to the fact that they are the highest and most stable in price, and furthermore, do not in any great degree reach the ultimate consumer in the form in which they are manufactured, but are converted into print or stationery and follow the demand of these industries. The trade dullness of the year did not, however, prevent substantial progress on the part of your company in developing its broad system of distribution and in enhancing its good will with the retailers and wholesalers of its products."

"It is felt throughout the trade, as we ourselves feel, that the slow business of the last two years is an earnest of a much increased business for the immediate future. Business activity in general better trade in all lines, and a marked development of direct mail advertising cannot fail to bring about a larger consumptive demand for fine papers. Considerable improvement is noticeable since Jan. 1, 1923. There is a better tone in the printing and stationery trades and better buying of our special products; the prospects indeed are favorable for an increased volume of business in all our lines."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$49,476,813	\$58,871,816
Operating expenses	5,686,076	2,883,560
Operating income	43,790,737	55,988,256
Net income	3,269,014	3,516,319
Operating revenue—2 mos.	10,125,743	12,925,675
Operating expenses—2 mos.	1,372,470	1,372,470
Operating income—2 mos.	8,753,273	11,553,205
Net income—2 mos.	823,061	1,435,141

\*Increase.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Operating revenue

Operating expenses

Operating income

Net income

Operating revenue—2 mos.

Operating expenses—2 mos.

Operating income—2 mos.

Net income—2 mos.

Operating revenue—2 mos.

Operating expenses—2 mos.

Operating income—2 mos.

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Net income—2 mos.

Operating revenue—2 mos.

Operating expenses—2 mos.

Operating income—2 mos.

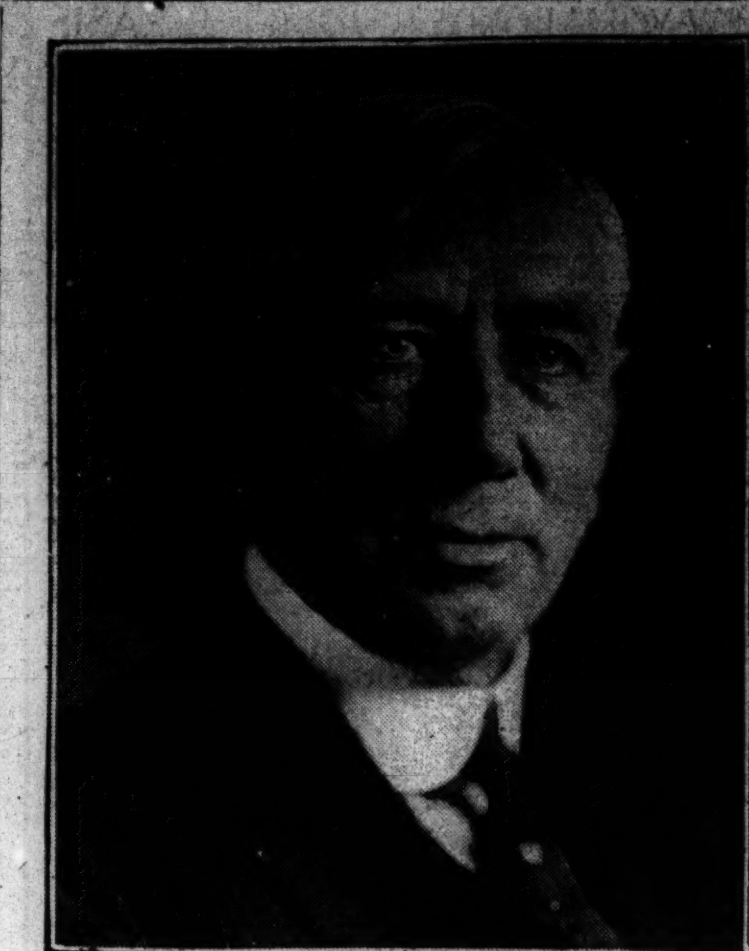
Net income—2 mos.

Operating revenue—2 mos.

Operating expenses—2 mos.

Operating income—2 mos.

Net income—2 mos.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

Daniel R. Crissinger

WHEN Daniel R. Crissinger recently became Governor of the Federal Reserve Board his appointment pleased agriculturists as well as many financiers, since he is not only a banker and lawyer but is intensely interested in farming.

A little more than two years ago, Mr. Crissinger went to Washington as Controller of the Currency, and his efficient administration of the duties in that position admirably fitted him for the post he now fills.

Reared in Caledonia, O., Mr. Crissinger attended Buchtel College, Akron, O., and graduated with a B. S. degree in 1885. In 1886 he received an LL. B. degree from the University of Cincinnati, and that same year began the practice of law in Marion, O.

Mr. Crissinger served two terms as prosecuting attorney, and three terms as city solicitor in Marion. When the City National Bank of Marion was founded in 1900, Mr. Crissinger was one of the organizers, was its vice-president for 10 years, and was elected president in 1911. In 1920 the bank was taken over by the National City Bank & Trust Company, of which he became president.

Among other business activities of Mr. Crissinger may be named that of general counsel and director of the Marion Steam Shovel Company, director and treasurer of the Marion Packing Company, and vice-president of the Marion Union Stockyards Company. He also owns several large farms in the vicinity of Marion, O.

RESTRICTIVE STATE LAWS CRITICIZED

Spokesman for Cotton Manufacturers Says Northern Mills at Big Disadvantage

Speaking on the "New England Cotton Textile Situation" before the New England group of the American Investment Bankers' Association at the Boston City Club yesterday, Robert Amory, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, criticized the restrictive legislation in Massachusetts pertaining to cotton textile manufacturing, which he said gave a big advantage to southern mills.

He made reference especially to the 48-hour law for women, to legislation preventing two shifts and to the law which prevents textile mills from operating at any other time than between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. He contended that the restrictions did not accomplish the results intended and that "our constant trouble is the habit of trying to improve things by legislation."

"The southern textile mills have certain advantages," he said. "For one thing they are nearer to the cotton, but I regard that factor as considerably exaggerated, for the mills are not in the cotton fields, but rather on the edges of the prairies. The power cost is somewhat lower in the south because of the larger water power and the cheaper coal. But their really great advantage consists of lower wages, longer hours of operation, and the lack of a great deal of legislation which has crept in and hampered our northern mills."

"In Massachusetts, for example, the mills are prohibited from running more than 48 hours, as compared with 65 permitted in the Carolina mills. And the difference in wages and labor cost of manufacturing between New England is greater today than at any other period."

"One of the reasons why wages have got lower in the south is the constant influx of farmers into the mills which has given them a big supply of labor. There is no question that wages are much lower in the south per week and that they are much lower per hour, as compared with Massachusetts."

He argued for the repeal of some of the restrictive laws, especially the one preventing two shifts.

UNITED STATES  
STEEL HAS BIG  
WORKING ASSETS

Production Today 250 Per Cent Larger Than in 1901 and Capital Increased

The United States Steel Co. since its organization, shows an increase of nearly \$400,000,000 in working capital, and expenditures for new construction total \$1,054,901,345.

The increase in working capital, plus new construction, exceeds \$1,484,000,000, equal to more than \$280 a share on the common stock. Notwithstanding this great outlay for construction and addition to working capital, the property account is reported in the balance sheet as \$1,531,579,000, an increase of only \$306,000,000 over 1902.

This great addition to working assets and expenditures for new construction which have resulted in an increase in ingot capacity from 9,485,000 tons annually in 1901 to approximately 23,000,000, has been accomplished with an actual reduction of nearly \$5,500,000 annually in the preferred dividend and interest obligations.

Last Year's Showing

The ability of the Steel Corporation to make the showing it did last year in excess of current assets was due largely to the charge against earnings of nearly \$42,000,000 for depreciation and sinking fund. The report shows the balance to credit of depreciation and sinking fund reserves in 1922 totaled \$207,191,000.

That the corporation is continuing its policy of conservatism as to inventories is evident from the fact that the valuation of that item Dec. 31, 1922, was \$220,707,000 compared with \$241,504,000 Dec. 31, 1921.

It is believed that United States Steel in the first half of this year will be able to wipe out the total deficit of approximately \$25,000,000 over the last two years. There is also every reason to believe Steel will add heavily to its asset value in the year 1923.

The total cash and security holdings Dec. 31, last, were \$324,585,809, equivalent to nearly \$64 a share on the 5,083,025 shares of common stock outstanding.

Various Securities Held

Of this total, \$185,471,945 was represented by securities, principally of the United States Government, and \$139,063,864 by cash.

These cash and security holdings are carried partly as current assets and partly as sinking and reserve fund assets. In the latter category are \$125,876,889 securities (at least \$75,000,000 of which are Liberty bonds) and \$2,847,993 cash.

As current assets are carried \$69,605,066 market securities, \$9,505,739 time deposits and \$126,700,132 cash deposits, subject to check.

The figure of \$24,555,809 does not include the \$1,233,528 in cash held by trustees or the \$1,735,513 contingent fund and miscellaneous assets, which probably consist of cash or marketable securities.

KEITH CONCERN

TYPICAL OF GAIN IN THE SHOE TRADE

Testifying to the improvement in the shoe industry the George E. Keith company of Brockton is currently turning out 35 per cent more shoes than at this time a year ago. Orders for forward business are 20 per cent greater than last year.

At the moment the Keith plants are working at 75 per cent of capacity. The plants employ 6000 persons and have a rated capacity of 26,000 pairs of shoes a day.

Sales for 1922 totaled \$20,850,000 and compare with previous years as follows:

	1922	1921	1920
Sales	\$20,850,000	\$19,115,000	\$24,021,860
1921	\$20,850,000	\$19,115,000	\$24,021,860
1920	\$20,850,000	\$19,115,000	\$24,021,860
1919	\$20,850,000	\$19,115,000	\$24,021,860

The company turned the year with a surplus of \$3,315,481, while cash stood at \$1,743,282. As of Jan. 1, current assets totaled approximately \$1,500,000, against which there were but \$2,500,000 of current liabilities, leaving net current assets of \$9,000,000 or nearly 11 per cent of assets for every dollar of capital stock.

Capitalization consists of \$5,890,500 of first preferred; \$1,504,200 of second preferred; and \$2,024,800 of common stock. The second preferred and common shares are held by George E. Keith and associates. There is no bonded debt.

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### WIRE CONCERN'S PROFITS

Net earnings of the American Wire Fabrics Corporation, a Wickwire Spencer subsidiary, were \$115,725 in January and \$114,424 in February, or at the annual rate of \$3.18 a share on Wickwire Spencer common stock.

**CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED**  
TRENTON, N. J., March 29—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation yesterday increased its capital stock from \$285,000,000 to \$404,500,000. The state collected a fee of \$24,000.

**SUGAR OUTTURN LESS**  
The Central San Pablo in Cuba has finished its sugar crop, with a final outturn of 28,000 bags, compared with a 35,000 bag estimate.

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## CREIGHTON ENDS BRILLIANT SEASON IN N. C. CONFERENCE

## Wins First North Central Basketball Title—Race Close and Interesting

NORTH CENTRAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Creighton University .....	10	1	.911
North Dakota A. C. ....	7	3	.700
South Dakota State .....	7	5	.583
North Dakota University ..	6	5	.545
Morningside College .....	4	4	.500
Nebraska Wesleyan .....	3	6	.342
South Dakota University ..	1	15	.062
Des Moines University .....	7	0	.000

**BROOKINGS, S. D., March 21 (Special Correspondence).**—The first North Central basketball conference games in basketball race was close and interesting throughout the season, with Creighton University of Omaha, Neb., proving too much for her other Conference rivals. The basketball games from North Dakota University, at the finish of the season, North Dakota Agricultural college finished in second place, forcing the University into the consolation game with South Dakota State. Great interest was shown in North Central league games by fans all over the Northwest, and the formation of this circuit appears to be only slightly inferior to that played in the Missouri Valley and "Big Ten."

Creighton University again showed that they are one of the best basketball teams in the country by dispatching of nearly all opponents by large scores. Coach A. A. Schabinger, unlike most Conference teams, used the

long-pass and long-shot game, and the result of his style of play is shown by the large scores his team made.

Capt. L. A. Lovely '24, forward, was without doubt the best shot in Conference circles. With his playing in only

seven games, he amassed 53 field goals, or an average of 7½ counters a game. He was forced out of the last games of the season, and this probably accounts for his team's only Conference loss to North Dakota University. Creighton defeated Nebraska University, 46 to 24, and Marquette University, 46 to 9, in important non-Conference games. In addition to

lovely, the following season Creighton rated high in Conference circulation. J. T. Trautman '24, center and guard, L. Mahoney '24, speedy forward, and J. M. Speicher '23, a deadly running guard. Coach G. W. Dewey brought North Dakota Aggie basketball rosters out of their "slough of despondency" by fitting together with green material a team that won second place in the Conference. The team was built around an unusually strong defense, perhaps the best in the Conference. Capt. A. Flein '23, all-Conference guard selection, worked well with C. A. Arnold '26, and they seldom per-

mitted opposing forwards an open shot. The Bison won the championship of North Dakota by taking three out of four games from North Dakota State University in the most interesting series played in any Conference game. With only three of the first 10 men leaving college through graduation, the Aggies expect to make a strong bid for the championship in 1924.

South Dakota State, with more veteran material than any other conference team, were held back in their first three games by poor condition. Coach C. A. West had the smooth working team in the Conference, including Creighton, but weak basket shooting was a great handicap to the Jackrabbits. State won the championship of

ated Yankton College, Dakota College Conference champions. West's men exhibited their best form of the season against North Dakota University, winning both games from the "pickflickers. The first game resulted in State's favor, 23 to 37. Coach P. J. West, of the Yankton team, protested the game, claiming a shot advanced by A. S. Busdicker '24, center, immediately after time was up, counted. The protest, however, was not allowed. Several men played well for State all the season, among them being: C. B. Schulte '25, an aggressive standing center; Eugene '23, a clever center; Capt. C. E. Carey '23, a driving forward; and E. J. Carey '23, an accurate shooting forward.

North Dakota University sprang the surprise of the season by defeating Creighton, 23 to 18, two days before they had lost to South Dakota State who in turn had dropped four games to Creighton, but their inability to win over their bitter rivals—North Dakota—proved their undoing in the end. With the biggest team in the loop, the Flickertails employed both the long and the short-pass game, and they combined speedy floor work with a savage drive under the basket, which made them a hard team to stop. A. S. Burman '24, North Dakota center, was the peer of all Conference pivots. He passed well, scored heavily, and was aggressive on the defense. Capt. W. R. Burkman '24 also starred for his team.

Morningside College, with the smallest team in the loop, were handicapped by their failure to last through an entire game at top speed. Showing their real worth in the first half, they played North Dakota University.



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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A prominent dark smudge is visible near the center of the page. The bottom edge of the page is dark and textured, suggesting the binding or the edge of the book block.

Represented by a team composed largely of freshmen, the University of South Dakota lived up to expectations, and failed to cut much of a swath in the championship race. After opening the Conference season with a hard-fought game road trip to North Dakota, in which they were defeated in all four games by top-heavy margins, the Coyotes failed to show much improvement during the rest of the season, and as a result won only one contest while they were losing 15. Coach Bert Eckberg, former Dartmouth athlete, used the long-pass and long-short style of game, with M. D. Coopermith

26, forward, and Capt. E. A. GONZALEZ, center, were big and rangy and they combined an irresistible offense with a rugged defense. B. R. KNOX '23 all-Conference forward, G. T. HANSMAN '24, second all-Conference team guard, A. A. RUST '23, center, were the main cogs of their polished machine. Outstanding in the Conference series, the football team played three important games, winning them all, which indicates to some extent the fast brand of basketball played in the North Central League. These games were: Texas University 16, Des Moines 36; St. Louis University 16, Des Moines 45; Haskell Indians 19, Des Moines 45.

**MISS SMITH SETS NEW MARK**

Miss Virginia Smith of the Boston School of Physical Education broke a

New England Swimming Association meet at the Brookline High School pool. Miss Smith took the 55 feet while competing in a dual meet against Brookline High School girls in the Brookline tank last night. Miss Smith's record is six feet better than the former record made by Miss Mangler of the Boston Red Cross. Miss Horsfall of Brookline High was second in the event and also broke the old record.

**MILE. LENGLEN WINS TWICE**  
CANNES, France, March 29.—Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mile. Suzanne Lenglen both were victorious in mixed doubles tennis matches played in the tournament here yesterday. Mrs. Mallory and Baron de Morsperg defeated Miss Bowater and Mr. Hodgson, 6-1, 6-1, while Mile. Lenglen and C. F. G. B. Smith defeated Miss Smalles and Colonel Hamilton, 6-1, 6-1.

won from Mrs. Sanderson and Mr. Morter, £-and, 6-3. King Gustave of Sweden, paired with A. C. Hunter, defeated Eno and Semhouse, 6-3, 6-1.

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25.00, 28.00**



klings of prominent amateurs, will tee off today in the first 36-hole round of the North and South open golf championship tournament. It is the largest and strongest field that has ever taken part in the event.

W. I. Hunter, former British amateur champion, heads the amateur list. Professionals include Patrick O'Hara, who defended the North and South open title; W. G. Harris, J. H. Kirkwood, Jack Hutchison, J. M. Barnes, John Farrell, William McIlhorne, Cyril Walker, Emmett French, Alex Ross, Martin O'Loughlin, George Kenyon, T. L. Kerrigan, M. J. Brady, who was last year's champion, and Robert Cruickshank.

Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I. United States women's golf champion, successfully defended her North and South title yesterday, defeating Miss Marion Hollins of East Islip, N. Y., ex-national title holder by 5 and 4.

Miss Collett's brilliant long game, while her opponent continually found the rough and traps with erratic wooden shots, accounted for her victory. Miss Hollins had difficulties at all except two or three of the 14 holes, while Miss Collett's accuracy from the tee and on the fairways made up for occasional lapses on the greens.

The champion outplayed Miss Hollins on six out of 14 holes of the match and allowed her opponent only a single win in the course of the round. Their

<b>Cards:</b>															
Miss Collett, out...	5	5	5	5	3	7	4	4	4						
Miss Hollins, out...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3					
Miss Collett, in...	5	4	5	5	5										
Miss Hollins, in...	5	5	5	5	5										

**UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH WOMEN'S  
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**

**Final Round**

Miss Gienna Collett, Metacomb, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 5 and 4.

## ILLINOIS GIVES EIGHT LETTERS

Major Honors Awarded in Minor Sports This Season

URBANA, Ill., March 28 (Special)—Eight major letter awards were given to University of Illinois athletes yesterday for outstanding performances in the Intercollegiate Conference minor sports this season.

J. W. McMillen '24, Illinois heavy-weight wrestler, and who is also captain of the Orange and Blue football team for next season, and J. M. Player '24, were given the major "T" for outstanding performances during the Conference wrestling season.

W. L. Bunting '24, Western Intercollegiate fells champion and captain-elect of the fencing team, together with A. E. Stahl '23, Conference tumbling champion, received the same awards.

Capt. W. H. Taylor '23, who was undefeated throughout the entire swimming season in the plunge event, besides breaking the Conference 75-foot plunge record, and V. H. Condon '24, fancy diving specialist, received the major "I." D. G. Brownell '25 and F. J. Schildhauer '25, received letters

Minor awards were given for water basketball to J. P. Fox '24, C. E. Kustner '23, Marvin Sutton '24, J. G. Bardwell '23, S. S. Sample '23, D. K. Hardacre '23, and George Ott '23.

Swimming letters were given to R. E. Royal '23, R. P. Cortis '23, Charles Bowen '23, C. P. Chadsey '25, H. K. Beebe '23, and A. D. Piggott '25.

Fencing awards were given to G. V. Nelson '24, N. E. Sowers '24, and R. P.

**W. J. PILAT ELECTED CAPTAIN**  
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 29—  
W. J. Pilat of New York was yesterday  
elected captain of the Wesleyan Uni-  
versity swimming team for next season.  
He performs in the 220-yard event.  
E. B. Knowles '24 of Germantown, Pa.,  
was chosen manager of the swimming  
team and W. W. Hunting of Albany

manager of basketball.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## A New Proposal in the System of Pre-College Examinations

By E. SHARWOOD SMITH

London, England

THE mills of examinations grind slowly. Also they grind exceedingly small and with an exactness and a precision that compels admiration—but for the machinery only. Whether that machinery, delicate and complex as it is, is essential to education or even helpful is quite another question. Few teachers would, I think, answer it in the affirmative. Many, probably the majority, are convinced that it is not so much futile as positively harmful. To say this is not to cast the least blame on the examiners. Their zeal and conscientiousness, more than that—their skill and intelligence—are beyond praise.

But out of this very conscientiousness and skill arises a serious mischief to education. For their aim is coordination (that blessed word so loved of the official mind) and standardization. They lay down norms and averages and percentages. They are apt to forget, indeed they are compelled by the very complexity of their task to forget that they are not dealing with machines which can be wound up and skillfully adjusted to run automatically for a certain length of time, but with human beings, with living boys and girls at the most critical age of their lives.

These boys and girls do not all reach the same level of attainment at the same age, they are not always at the height of their mental physical powers, and are not invariably gifted with "precise memory which functions correctly at command." There is always an incalculable element, an unknown X which cannot be evaluated accurately at any given moment by a huge and complex system of examination at a distance. I am speaking here, of course, of school examinations meant to test the work of the pupils and exempt them from matriculation at the universities and the preliminary tests for the professions, not of competitive examinations. About the latter much can be said at another time, but this is not the time.

## Examination System at Fault

The fault is in the system, not in the examiners who do their very best in an impossible situation. Being human, they naturally adopt the line of least resistance and set such questions as are easily examined and quickly marked—and readily "cramped" beforehand.

One knows and readily acknowledges that checks and counter-checks are employed and every care taken to guard against error or personal bias. But, admitted all this, can a reasonable person possibly defend a system of examination, such as is employed in what are known as the "local" examinations, where the examinee must see the pupils or the schools from which they come or know anything of their past achievements? Is there no better way? Some test, of course, we must have. I think there is a perfectly feasible way of conducting this test with quite sufficient precision and with absolute fairness which would avoid the serious dangers of the present system, a system which from its very nature is

## The Observatory

BY NO ordinary measure it is possible to estimate the good accomplished through the efforts of the so-called visiting teachers who are now members of the educational forces of many of the largest cities in the United States. There are no returns in dollars and cents: the one result is the mental uplift and increased self-development of the individual pupil. What the work means to the community cannot be reckoned except in terms of better citizenship. But it is significant that New York City thinks so well of the system that it has lately augmented by five its corps of six visiting teachers and plans to add four more as soon as an eligible list can be prepared.

The original six teachers had 3368 children under their care during the year which ended Jan. 31. Their report, just now issued, shows that they made 6020 visits to homes and 912 calls upon social agencies, relatives and friends of families. Although their work is mainly in the interests of the poor and unfortunate children, there are numerous instances where help has been given to those from comfortable homes. Whenever a pupil is not doing as well in school as he should, the case is referred to the attention of a visiting teacher, whose task it is to determine the cause and, if possible, remove it. Sometimes the child is taking studies for which he has no aptitude; occasionally he is of the restless type, which is not amenable to discipline and which objects to all orderly arrangements; more often he is the victim of an unhappy environment and of unsympathetic parents. In perhaps 90 per cent of the cases, a visit to the home and a friendly talk with father and mother offer the only solution of the problem.

The report speaks of an instance, which it declares is typical of a number. Joseph, a 14-year-old boy in Grade 8A, was falling in lessons. He sometimes fell asleep in class, and often came late. The visiting teacher found that his widowed mother had sent him to work in a bakery each night from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. Both employer and parent claimed ignorance of the law. The visiting teacher, having reported the violation to the proper authorities, sought and found an after-school job for Joseph to replace his night work. Under this arrangement Joseph improved in lessons, and was promoted to Grade 8B.

In another case it was found by a visit to the home that a small boy was severely punished each day because he habitually returned from school two hours later than his sister. The teacher discovered that the boy could not do—the explanation of the complications of the part-time system which made it necessary for different children to have school sessions of different lengths. But not all of the visiting teachers' work is with the unfortunate. Many gifted pupils who would profit by further education but for financial reasons, are unable either to remain to graduate or to attend high school, are helped to obtain scholarships, after-school work or other assistance.

Entirely aside from the fact that it will help addresses by such noted men as Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Sir Henry Newbolt, and Sir Michael Sadler, the conference next week of Canada's National

Council of Education promises to be an event of unusual importance to the whole Dominion. According to the syllabus, one of the reasons for the meeting is to stimulate interest in education as a "means of life and not for the purpose of livelihood." In this defining its activities the council runs counter to many modern tendencies. In subordinating the utilitarian to the ideal it echoes the unexpected preference voiced by British workmen when they were asked if they wanted their children to study the humanities or the vocational subjects. In that significant referendum, the Labor forces of England voted overwhelmingly for the cultural studies.

In other respects, too, the coming Canadian conference is significant. Emphasis is to be laid not only on the necessity of a greater degree of ideality and spirituality in education, but of the continuity and interdependence of the entire educational process.

The eastern child counts it a hardship if there is no high school within a mile of his home, but in some parts of Montana, where towns are few and far between, pupils often attend a school that is located 75 miles or more from the village in which they live. That they are thus able to receive secondary education at all is due to the fact that in that State as in many others the public school dormitory is now an accepted fact. Operated by the State, these dormitories, of which there are 18 in Montana, offer living accommodations at cost to nearly 400 pupils. Other States which make similar provision for those who have no high school near their homes are California, Colorado, Nevada, Nebraska, Utah and West Virginia.

## What Mothers Can Do With Small Children

NO KINDERGARTEN for the little ones! What can be done about it? Mothers are beginning to realize the importance of training the wee fingers and budding intellects long before they are subjected to the rigorous treatment of the public schools.

As yet it is only in the cities and more progressive villages that the advantages of a well-organized kindergarten may be enjoyed. Although the kindergarten movement is rapidly gaining ground in the United States, it will probably be a number of years before it will be everywhere recognized as a vital part of the elementary school system and so be made universally available.

Busy mothers have little time to keep in touch with rapidly changing educational practices. They realize that the schoolroom of today are vastly different from those in which their own children were reared. They find it necessary to spend their own childhood. "You tell us not to teach the A B C's because it hinders the child's progress in thought reading, and you say that teaching the alphabet or counting is the old-fashioned way; pray what is there left that we can do?" Is the question often asked by earnest young mothers.

Stories, Pictures and Objects. There are so many things. It is true that the A B C's are no longer taught as an aid in learning to read. But stories, and pictures and objects—the world about us—should be full of them. He should be taught to observe. All of the simpler objects in his every day environment should be made familiar to him. How can a six-year-old read understandingly about dogs, chickens, geese, cows, etc., if he has never met them in his individual experience?

Pictures are a never ending source of delight to the little ones. Allow them to study and enjoy them as much as they will. There are so many inexpensive picture books and magazines for children that no child should be without them. This knowledge of pictures, reading them, seeing all that there is to be seen in them, and "reading between the lines" will

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By E. V. LAUGHLIN

Dean of Lenox College

Hopkinton, Ia.

Special Correspondence

TREMENDOUS increase in the number of students attending the institutions of higher education has brought a considerable number of effects. Among the most pronounced of these was, naturally, the need of greatly enlarging the facilities for offering higher education. More students meant more buildings, larger laboratories, a vastly increased teaching staff, additional experimental fields, athletic campuses, and a multitude of similar additions. Taxes for the support of this enlarging work doubled, tripled, quadrupled; and in the case of the private or denominational schools, vast increases in the endowments became necessary. All this has meant heavy demands upon the purses of the public. At the present time there are signs of retrenchment among the ranks of both taxpayers and the church school contributors. It is feared that there may be some less expensive method of furnishing higher education to the high school graduates. Out of the various suggestions the junior college idea is accepted by leading educators as being the quickest and best answer to the problem of the establishment of a large number of such colleges will materially reduce the building extension programs of the colleges and universities; also, that the constantly increasing overhead costs may be brought to a level.

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A junior college is a school that offers work that is equivalent to that offered in the freshman and sophomore years of full four-year colleges. In the main the work of these two years is preparatory to that of the junior and senior years. It has not been the practice of colleges and universities to permit very much election in the earlier years of a four-year course. The subjects offered during these two years serve to link the work of the high school with that of the third and fourth years in college or university. In point of difficulty they represent only a moderate advance beyond the subjects commonly appearing in the curriculum of the fourth year of high school. The laboratory equipment, libraries, etc., are only slightly more exacting than that required of the high schools. The teachers having charge of high school work are generally competent to give the work of these two higher grades. When these various facts are considered it is apparent that the junior college offers great possibilities in solving our higher education problems.

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man composition. Likewise mathematics, trigonometry, college algebra and analytic geometry usually comprise the introductory course. In history, general European and American are almost always the initial subjects. General chemistry, college physics, botany or biology precede all subsequent sciences. First French, first German, first Spanish, first Italian, first Greek, third Latin are the usual languages from which the freshman student makes his selection. While there is more range in the work of the sophomore year nevertheless the subjects taken by students bear a very close relation to those taken the year preceding. The number of individual subjects to be offered need not be large; in fact 30 individual semester courses may be sufficient to make an exceedingly varied body of offerings—almost as varied as one will find in a large university.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Samuel-Rousseau's "Le Hulla"  
Produced at the Opéra-Comique

Paris, March 20

Special Correspondence

SOME years ago M. Samuel-Rousseau wrote the violent music of "Tarass Boulba," which triumphed at the Vaudeville (at that time a lyrical theater). The director of the Opéra-Comique, M. Albert Carré, then requested him to write a "piece gale" which would contrast with his previous production. M. Samuel-Rousseau at first fixed his choice on M. André Rivoire's "Le Bon Roi Dagobert." But some difficulties having arisen the two authors decided to search for a new subject. In 1920 they began to work in permanent contact. From this collaboration is born "Le Hulla," of which the Opéra-Comique has just given the first representation.

"Le Hulla" is an Oriental tale of love, poetry, fantasy, on which M. Rivoire has written agreeable verses—charming and delicate. The subject is light, tender and picturesque. It becomes the Salla Fawar, which for two years had limited its new productions to lyrical dramas. The plot is simple, well constructed, and presents striking analogies with Henri Rabaud's "Marouf." The name of the heroine is Dilara instead of Lella and her rather "vaudevillesque" adventure takes place at Ispahan instead of developing in Cairo. Whatever the adventure and wherever it takes place are not at all important. Sufficient it is that M. Rivoire has drawn from this Oriental tale a most pleasing comedy well fitted for a musical development. The intimate collaboration of the two authors appears clearly and gives to the work a cohesion, a homogeneity, which one would wish to see often in similar productions.

M. Samuel-Rousseau is a young composer who developed early in his career gifts of prudence and maturity. This young artist possesses a very sure technique which he uses with indisputable mastery and taste. M. Samuel-Rousseau is anything but bold and revolutionary. True it is too that the public of the Opéra-Comique is not usually inclined to accept revolutions. The same melodies, the same Orientalism, the facile effects of picturesque instrumentation are written in a language easily understood by all. M. Samuel-Rousseau has an elegant easiness of expression by which he has won the approval of an immediate pleasure. He is a par excellence a musician for the theater. He knows all the resources of orchestration, he is extremely skillful and ignores no scenic effects. This ingenious composer, used to all the exercises of the orchestra, has retained for the "musical comedy" a simple technique. The orchestra always remains on the plane of instrumental accompaniment. The music is often a mere commentary on the action. The symphony never gets in the way of the comedy but rather sets it out. Equilibrium is the chief characteristic of the score. Everything is conceived with an aim to please.

His grace and picturesqueness are more successful than his sentimental effusions. The quality of his lyricism is less interesting than his pictorial ability, which shows to advantage in the finale of the first act, in the arabesque of the flute in the second, and in the military march of the third. There is not, properly speaking, great musical invention in these few pages, but they are written with admirable dexterity and agreeable ease. M. Samuel-Rousseau has avoided the traditional ballet. But he makes Dilara dance and play the lute. The scene is exquisite.

The interpretation was homogeneous, but more correct than brilliant. Mlle. Brothier lent the purity of her voice, her charm and naïveté, to the personage of Dilara. M. Friant, full of warmth and conviction, employs his generous voice as Narsès—the Hulla. M. Audouin sings with conscience and solidity the rôle of the husband, Thaler. All these artists are particularly to be thanked for their articulation, which enabled the audience to understand clearly every word of the poem. The orchestral execution, under the direction of M. Albert Wolff, was excellent. The décors of Lucien Jusseume and of M. Bailly are picturesque, colorful, luminous. The costumes of M. Mülzer are a harmonious blend of the most dazzling colors.

## Changes in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—There will be more changes than usual in the personnel of the Philadelphia Orchestra when the season closes on May 1. Twenty-three resignations have been accepted, to take effect at that time. This is nearly a quarter of the entire body, which now numbers 104. Last season there were 15 changes; in 1921 there were 17; in 1920 there were 24. The most prominent of the departing players are: Georges Grisez, first clarinet, and Ernest Williams, first trumpet. Rufus Arey, now first clarinet in the Detroit Orchestra, has been replaced by Mr. Grisez. Solomon Cohen, who has been a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra for five years, is to be promoted from the post of second trumpet to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Williams. Six first violins, four second violins, two violas, two cellos, two double basses, a horn, a trumpet and two members of the battery are leaving, in addition to the players named.

Most of those who have relinquished their places will at once find lucrative employment in an orchestra which Josef Pasternack is organizing for a large new motion picture theater. The theater is a member of a circuit, and it is expected that the new orchestra will go on tour along this circuit. Mr. Pasternack is already leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which is composed chiefly from the personnel of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He is a leader of signal gifts and versatile experience. As an indication of the good will prevailing between the Philadelphia Orchestra and the "secessionists," Leopold Stokowski has agreed to direct the Pasternack organization in its opening concert. Arthur Judson, manager of the Phil-

adelphia Orchestra (who is also manager of the New York Philharmonic and consulting manager of the Cincinnati Orchestra), says that the prestige of the Philadelphia Orchestra is now so great that there will be an embarrassment of riches in the way of material from which to select. Men are applying from all parts of the United States for membership, and because of his threefold managerial implication Mr. Judson is in a strategic position to make the most felicitous adjustments.

Hindemith Quartet  
Performed in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16.—The String Quartet Op. 16, by Paul Hindemith, performed at the Salzburg Chamber Music Festival last August, then attracted so large a degree of favorable attention that its fame had preceded it to England. So on March 7, although there was a notable concert by the Bach Choir in progress at Queen's Hall, the first performance of Hindemith's quartet at the London Contemporary Music Center (British National Section of the new International Society for Contemporary Music) drew together an audience which, if relatively small, was distinctly representative.

The Hindemith quartet is in three movements and nominally in C major, though on a first hearing it is not very easy to correlate modern with classical tenets of tonality. Nor is the thematic material easy to memorize on slight acquaintance. Immediate comprehension was further rendered difficult by the fact that the players (the Manderville quartet) were not consistently in tune; also—owing probably to inexperience, they had not the art of making their points tell. To their credit it must be said, however, that Hindemith's work would have taxed the resources of the most experienced artists and one could not but admire the pluck of the young players in tackling the work and their perseverance in giving it 20 rehearsals.

Hindemith's quartet is well worth knowing. People who were already familiar with it in its original setting, considering all three movements of equal value. Those hearing it for the first time held the slow movement and finale the best and were uncertain of their final estimates. Even on one hearing one could discern a strong and vivid personality as the dominating factor of the music, felt its spontaneous power of rhythm, and enjoy its thoroughly interesting harmonic procedure. There is not a trace of the rather languorous rhythms of the modern French school. If Hindemith has any exterior debts for his energy they are to Stravinsky or Bela Bartók, and not to the French school. The two other works performed that evening were not so controversial. Arthur Hinton's Pianoforte Quintet is sound, well written for the instruments, but overmuch in the Brahms manner. H. E. Randerson's String Quartet in E minor, performed for the first time, proved to be thoughtful and nicely written, a work barely removed from the student stage, but promising pleasantly for the future of the young composer. M. M. S.

## Manchester Concerts

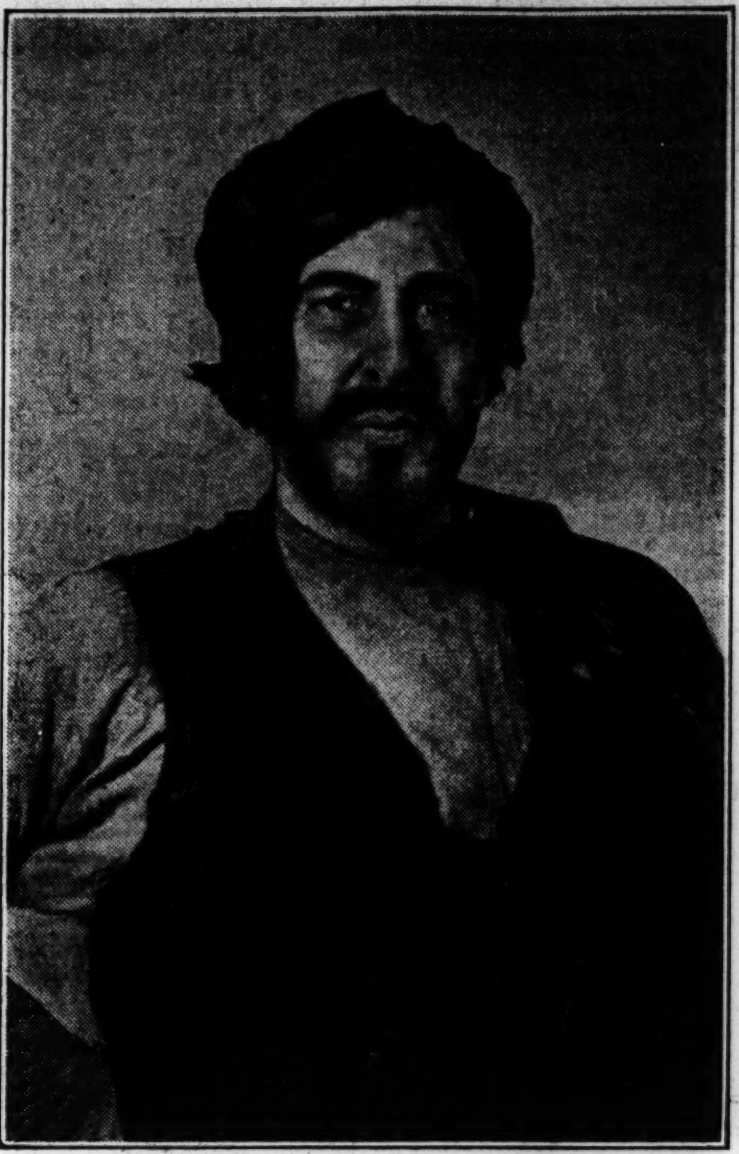
MANCHESTER, England, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Brand Lane Concerts have increased their reputation by introducing Koussevitzky, the famous Russian conductor, to a Manchester audience, and by bringing Elena Gerhardt once again to delight her old friends after an absence of 10 years. It was a double pleasure to find that time had taken little or nothing from the sympathetic quality of that voice of softest velvet and that it had added something of a mellowing character to the warmth of her poetic powers of interpretation. Everyone felt that she was better in the songs of Schubert than in those of Strauss, and that those audiences which have heard only her Strauss songs can have but little idea of the true range of her powers.

At the Hallé concerts the playing of Schubert's great symphony in G and the accompaniment of Renée Chéménie's performance of the "Symphonie Espagnole" were both in their different ways, of excellence. Gustav Holst's "Somerset" Rhapsody is a comparatively slight work, but it was played in a way that brought out the full richness of its characteristics and made one feel that some of the English melodic masters at any rate could be turned to high artistic ends. Folk songs, as a class, are so deficient in the indispensable quality of rhythm (if we except those from the Hebrides) that there is not very much of quintessential musical value in them, in spite of all that Mr. Cecil Sharpe has said to the contrary.

Another attractive British composition introduced by Mr. Hartly was Vaughan Williams' overture, "The Wasps," which only made the audience more keenly regretful that Mr. Hartly had not seen his way to introduce one of the bigger works of this gifted, if not most original, of the younger school of English symphonists.

Several British compositions have just been performed by the Konserthaus Orchestra in Vienna. Elgar's violin concerto was played by Victor Olof, with pianoforte accompaniment, instead of the full-orchestra that was originally designed for it. The cello concerto of Frederick Delius was rendered by Alexander Barjanski, the accompaniment of an orchestra conducted by Ferdinand Lowe.

The sixth symphony of Jean Sibelius has been produced in Helsinki, where it was favorably received both by public and press.



Constantin Stanislavsky as Satine in "The Lower Depths"  
Director of the Moscow Art Theater Company, Which Begins a Fortnight's Chicago Engagement Next Tuesday Evening

## The Motion Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Paramount production, directed by William DeMille, of the stage play "Grumpy" is now at the Rivoli. The play was by Horace Hodge and T. Wigney Percyval. The screen version is by Clara Beranger.

Those who saw Cyril Maude in the part of the retired, grumpy criminal lawyer, may think to find Mr. Roberts unfitted for the part. But that shows that they do not know their man. Theodore Roberts has a remarkable following among cinema fans, and in all his pictures, he has been wise, shrewd, kindly, erratic, and eccentric, and he is right in the end when it comes to bringing villainy to the dust.

The story is quite secondary to the character of Grumpy himself. There is a villain, played in a heavy melodramatic style by Casson Ferguson; there is a missing diamond, there is much mystery everywhere, and everyone, even the smallest child in the audience, easily guesses at the solution before anyone in the picture had an inkling (evidently) of what it was all about.

But Mr. Roberts keeps up interest in his rôle. He fusses about his shawl, the cushion his niece insists on putting behind his shoulders; he takes sudden and darting trips to London, gets strangely mixed up with a butler whose dignity has been affronted; he is wise, shrewd, kindly, erratic, and eccentric, and he is right in the end when it comes to bringing villainy to the dust.

Mr. Roberts has an amazing range of facial expressions, and commands a surprising quantity of business, which seems peculiarly his own. May McAvoy, a young actress of charm and simplicity, is seen as the glib little young lady, who, in a mild and restrained way, has a secret fondness for the villain. He in turn has a secret fondness for diamonds in his shoes, which works his downfall. Conrad Nagel is also in the cast.

The picture, although weak in places, is still amusing even where it is weak, and Mr. Roberts' acting is well worth watching.

A picture that reminds one strongly of Booth Tarkington's stories in its wholesomeness and understanding of the American small boy, is "The Big Show" at the Capitol. It is a Hal Roach comedy, and is a short feature on the program this week.

All the gang which the producers call "his rascals," many of them already familiar to motion picture audiences, are seen here in a half-hour's hilarious fun. They decide to give a circus, as every group of boys has decided to do at some time or other in their lives. Usually they do it in the spring.

Confronted with scarcity of material, in a manner of speaking, with the alarming fact that they own no lions or tigers or bears or elephants, and do not know how to go about getting them, they are not in the least dismayed. What real boys would be? They decided, as greater men before them have decided, when confronted with lack of material to do something

big, that they will use what lies about them, and make it do.

Barnyard animals, for instance, are just as alarming looking as circus animals and a great deal more tractable. So barnyard animals become for one mad afternoon, participants in a circus. Some of them enjoy it, some of them walk calmly out of the picture; some look bored; some pleased; some flattered, and a great many contemptuous. Anyway, a memorable time "was had by all."

This film is pure fun. Everyone will enjoy it.

Douglas MacLean is being presented by Thomas H. Ince in "Bell Boy 13" at the Strand this week. It is an amusing little film, without cut and dried comedy business. The humor depends more on the situations than on the usual chases, horseplay, and the like.

## Utah Artists' Exhibit

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 20 (Special)—Paintings of 11 Utah artists, mostly depicting scenes in Utah, were the basis for an art exhibit arranged by the art department of the Latter Day Saint University. Practically all of the canvases reflected the local high altitude coloring and the understanding of this factor by the painters. The works included paintings of J. H. Moser, G. W. Browning, Waldo Midgley, A. B. Wright, Calvin Fletcher, Florence Ware, Mary Tesler, and George Squires. The latter two were recent efforts which had just reached Salt Lake from the Pacific coast and eastern art centers where the Utah painters have gathered.

## European Art Tour

BERKELEY, Cal., March 21 (Special Correspondence)—The Extension Division of the University of California is planning to direct a three months educational tour to the principal cities of Europe for the purpose of studying art. Prof. Eugen Neuhaus of the art department of the university is to direct the trip, leaving Montreal with his party on June 6 and returning to New York Aug. 24. Art centers of England, France, Holland, Belgium and Italy will be visited. Though much time will be devoted to the study of the masterpieces of painting and other fine and applied arts found in the museums and galleries of Europe, time will also be given to architecture and sculpture.

"Alias Mrs. Pepp" is the new comedy in which Marie Cahill will appear, under management of Richard G. Herndon.

## CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS: "For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."  
WILLIAM HODGE  
IN "FOR ALL OF US"  
STUDEBAKER-NOW  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday  
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

SELWYN THEATRE  
BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR IN  
"PARTNERS AGAIN"  
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman  
Directed by Louis Horst  
EVEN. 8:30. MAT. THURS. AND SAT. 2:30.

COHAN'S GRAND  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S Productions  
A New American Comedy  
"TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL"  
By Vincent Lawrence

## New York Art News and Comment

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 28

FROM all points of the compass the unabated confluence of art to the New York galleries continues to characterize this as the most cosmopolitan season New York has ever known. Art, with its interlacing amenities, a self-determined leaguer of nations, goes placidly ahead with its silent shuttle enmeshing civilizations and centuries in silken bondage to eternal truth. Last year the English art circles for her many portraits, large historical canvases, and symbolic designs, is showing at the Knoedler Galleries the result of her 17 visits to the White House. President Harding appears in conventional afternoon attire, holding a sheaf of papers and as if he had just come from a conference, as if he had just shed the cares of state and had become for the moment the genial, kindly private citizen. It is an intimate sort of portrait which has found great favor with Mrs. Harding, but adds little to the general knowledge of the President as Chief Executive of the Nation. Miss Williams, who follows conventional lines in her work, is showing as well a recently finished portrait of Mrs. Lawrence C. Phillips, wife of the Senator from Colorado, painted with much skill and charm.

The "Venetian Secret" At the Kingore Galleries a collection of paintings by Gennaro Favai, a well-known Venetian artist, has been assembled from various sources and gives him his first New York representation. There is much of old-world tradition and beauty in these Venetian and Sicilian scenes, interpretations of ancient Italian architecture and of her sunny, sea-washed shores. This artist, surrounded from the beginning with the wealth of form and color that the Venetian masters have spread through palace and church, grew into a healthy discontent with the limited equipment of twentieth century methods and materials, signally unskilled to express the range of effects that to him were the crowning glory of his beloved Venice—her palaces of rare marbles flashing in the sun or opalescent under the moon, her fleet of fishing vessels with their flaming red and orange sails, the pageantry of her piazzas, the lustrous fruit stalls of her markets, the shadows shot with watery reflections by day and faltering pockets of velvety nothingness by night.

So Favai studied the old recipe books, the manuscripts, the canvases of Titian, Mantegna, and other masters, for the so-called "Venetian secret" which would enable him to work with colors as rich and luminous as in the golden days of Venetian art. In this collection of his paintings which range from the early slivery nocturnes of palaces and bridges to the later more dramatic and fantastic Sicilian set, there is seen his ceaseless search for depth of color, for solid lights and melting shadows. It is a Venice of dreams that he paints, endlessly beautiful and always varied, a Venice seen by one who knows her every waterway and carved balcony, who feels even though the machinery of today whirls insistently through her canals—the slow and stately measures of her scarce-dimmed beauty. Favai is a newcomer only in a limited sense.

## BOSTON

CYCLORAMA  
BATTLE OF  
CHATEAU THIERRY  
Columbus Ave. at Arlington  
NOT A MOVING PICTURE  
STORY TOLD EVERY HOUR—2 to 11  
SUNDAYS—3 to 11

Henry Jewett  
ANNOUNCES  
Last Times of  
COPLEY  
THEATRE  
Tel. Back Bay 0701  
Seats Down Town  
Films of Jordan's  
and Shepard's Stores

Tremont Theatre  
Beginning March 31  
for two weeks  
STEWART & FREEDMAN Present  
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"  
GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY  
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST  
Including  
Mary Boland, Allen Smithey, Helen Lowell, Arthur Shaw and others.

SELWYN  
EVEN. 8:30. MAT. THURS. AND SAT. 2:30.  
Wed. & Sat. 8:00-9:00  
NOW!  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play  
The FOOL

ST. JAMES  
LET'S GO  
Downtown-Village-Shepherd's  
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY IN  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S

"The Miracle Man"  
NEXT WEEK—"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

SHUBERT  
GREENWICH  
VILLAGE  
FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production

since he is known in the leading European art centers and by the many American collectors who have acquired his canvases.

Albert Gleize

The work of Albert Gleize has not been seen in the New York galleries during the past four or five years until the current exhibition at the Beismanson Galleries at Wanamaker's was opened, for we are informed that he has been in Paris painting assiduously on huge canvases of poster-like simplicity. In fact one of the unique theories of this modernist is to reduce his art to the point where it can be accurately reproduced by stencil. Needless to say that he works in flat masses of color to produce his abstractions. These most recent of his paintings succeed admirably in their stenciled, studied simplicity and will have an appeal for those who enjoy this manifestation of modern art. The color schemes are decidedly harmonious and the general impression of the show is pleasing, the only troubling note being the ubiquitous shape resembling a keyhole which motivates his compositions. Also one speculates on the feelings of Mr. Gleize's patrons who find, through duplication, that they do not possess the original painting after all.

Salmagundi Club

The annual exhibition of oil paintings at the Salmagundi Club, an event which centers around the Shaw prize of \$1000, has brought forth many interesting canvases by well-known men. Some 200 small-sized paintings fill the galleries. The winner of this year's prize is Frank T. Johnson, whose "Wanderer" is a romantic figure piece in a moonlit setting. The custom of a large dinner given by the donor of the prize, Samuel T. Shaw, in honor of the winning artist, has been continued this year, and the interesting feature of an informal water color competition among the guests after the dinner is over, for which there are more prizes. Hobart Nichols stands out conspicuously for a snow scene done in the handsome way that he knows so well. Ernest L. Blumenfeld, who appears more brilliantly at each fresh showing, has sent a Taos scene, "Two burros" literally packed with colorful detail of that picturesque place and seen in the sparkling New Mexican light. Charles W. Hawthorne contributes a garden sketch, flower beds shot over with contrasting light and shade and painted in his most fluent manner. Charles S. Chapman in the "Enchanted Forest," William Ritschel in his "In the South Seas," Chauncey F. Ryder in "Pasture of Windsor," John F. Carlson in his "Silvered Cope," and Hobart Nichols in a stirring sea piece are a few of the many interesting items.

A Skater-Painter

At the Kingore Galleries is found the interesting and now quite common phenomenon of a one-man show introducing as a new claimant for recognition in the field of art some hitherto unsuspected practitioner, some well-known person who has taken up painting. Winston Churchill startled London not so long ago by holding an

NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW  
The FOOL  
AND WIRE DRAWING FOLLOWS:  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d St. Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIAN  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
Success  
"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIASM."  
"It is the best thing I have seen since I was a child."  
The Selwyns in Association with Adolph Klabner  
Present  
JANE COWL "JULIET"  
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE  
Mills 42d St. Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Popular Thru. Mat. 10c to \$2.50

Century Roof 62d & Cent. P. W. Eves. 8:30  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gost Present  
Balfieff's Chauve Souris  
From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd Year  
In Repertoire  
4 Mats. Easter Week. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat.  
Prices \$1 to \$5  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Uncrowned Prince of Essayists

MANY times I have asked myself, after a happy hour with Leigh Hunt, why it is that readers in general care so little for his work. And the critics also, why are they so prone to patronize and condescend in everything they say of him? Where do people find the reading so much more light-hearted than his that they can afford to neglect his reservoirs of joy? Can it be that those who do not love him take his happiness as a sign of superficiality? Or have I perhaps underestimated the amount of merriment that it is to be found in the average bookcase? Ah, well, let the reason for this general indifference be what it may, his books will always seem to me so many bundles of sunshine.

That there was nothing great about the man's writing I should at once agree. He could do an extraordinary number of things very well, but he attained supreme excellence in no field whatever. He was a minor poet, a minor essayist, a minor scholar and critic and translator, a minor musician. And yet, if the pun may be allowed, he was all of these things in a major key. The sum of his many talents did not amount to genius, it is true; all the many things he did could not avail to make him great, but they did make him happy—and this we may say, in order to avoid argument, is almost as good as greatness.

At the very least it must be admitted concerning this man that he was a great lover. No one has ever accused him of being a minor friend. His love was not confined to the men and women and children about him, to the crowded streets of London which he knew and wrote about as well as Lamb or Dickens or Besant ever did, or even to the books of his little library where he was most at home. The broad sunshine of his affection gilded everything it shone upon—shop-windows, walking sticks, pig-driving, breakfast tables, flowers, trees, grasses, pebbles, window panes—what not? The astonishing range of his love and interest is shown in the very titles of his three or four hundred essays, the only fault in which is that they have closed off so many good subjects from later writers. Like Browning's Duchess, he liked whatever he looked upon, and his looks went everywhere. Was he like her also in being "too soon made glad"? If so, that is a fault which in most moods we can readily forgive.

His faculty of winning gladness at a small expense stood him always in good stead. No man was ever better equipped for the enjoyment of luxury, but since he had to live all his days in straitened circumstances it was well that he had great skill in making much of little. He would have liked to eat his breakfast embowered in roses, but as he was not a Persian potentate he could easily make one flower do—and if he had not even that, then he could think of the flowers he had seen in the past and so sweeten his meal with memory. Never a keener eye than his for the silver lining of every cloud.

Think, for example, of the two years he spent in prison for telling the truth about some semiroyal personage. They were about the happiest years of his life. "I papered the wall," he says, "with a trellis of roses, and I had the ceiling covered with clouds and sky." Then he had unlimited leisure for his books and piano, and his never-resting pen piled up in those two years great heaps of manuscript. What better example of the fact that "strong walls do not a prison make"? In this case they made a garden.

In estimating the success and importance of this career one must not ignore the long list of wonderful men whom he knew. John Keats gained from him his first encouragement as well as the chief marks of his earliest style. Had it not been for this man, indeed, the poetry of Keats would have been very different and some of it perhaps never written at all. Shelley spent many of his happiest days in this man's home and called him "gentlest of the wise." Wordsworth and Byron knew him well, Lamb and Hazlitt, although his rivals, were his dear friends. Carlyle, contemptuous of nearly all the writers he met in London, was delighted with the almost alien grace of this neighbor who used to stand before the fireplace and bled forth on nothing in particular by the hour. "Idly melodious as bird on bough," And Hawthorne—well, the whole account of that visit, one of the most pleasing things the romancer ever wrote, should be read as it stands, in "Our Old Home."

On work of art, at least, he rounded out to perfect symmetry. Twenty-five years of learning, twenty-five of battle, and then twenty-five of eventual calm. It was not a life of amiable trifling, but contained a quantity of "tough struggling" and touches of the heroic which would have surprised Charles Dickens if he had learned of them after drawing the unsympathetic portrait of Harold Skimpole. The large amount and variety of pen work crowded within these ample bounds is less remarkable than the high average of quality which he maintained. No man ever wrote more naturally or with more apparent ease than he could do when at his best. Hazlitt the Great loved paradox too much to attain simplicity; Lamb was powerless before a pun; De Quincey was at the mercy of verbal rhythms; but this man wrote an English at once straight-grained and beautiful, easy and distinguished. Through every page he penned there ripples the sunlight of happy laughter. He was "an inveterate hopper, his face ever towards the sunrise." He lived for happiness—his own and that of others. He tolled for happiness and beauty as others do for wealth. He kept what flowers he had in the window facing the street, so that they might give the greatest joy to the greatest number. And therefore we may praise Lamb for his humor, Hazlitt for his searching thought, De Quincey for his deep-toned music; but we may name whom we will as King, but the Prince of English essayists must always be Leigh Hunt. O. S.

## Aunt Ann

It was nearly three-quarters of a year since I was there by the rocky meadow last—eight months since I last tasted my aunt's doughy cake! I could see her making it, first stoning the raisins, while the dough was rising in a pan by the fire. . . . She existed for that and for supplying us with lamb and mint sauce and rhubarb tart with cream when we came in. . . .

She lived all alone in a little cottage in a row at the edge of a village. Hers was an end house. The rest were very neat, but hers was hidden by ivy which grew through the walls, up between the flagstones of the floor, and flapped in at the windows; it grew also over the panes, and it was so dense that the mice ran up and down it. The ivy was full of sparrows' nests and it made the neighbours angry that she would not have them pulled out. We never thought of touching these nests, not if the neighbours' sons, who were acquaintances, suggested it.

I wish I lived there always, always in a house covered with ivy, and kept by an aunt who baked and fried for you and tied up your cuts, and would clean half-a-hundred perclings without a murmur, though at the end she had half covered her face and the windows with the flying scales. "Why don't you catch two or three really big ones?" she said, sighing. . . . but still smiling at us, and putting on her crafty-looking spectacles. "When! If we could!" we said to one another: it seemed possible as we stood there, for she was a wonderful woman, and the house wonderful, too. No anger, no sorrow, no fret, such a large fireplace, everything different from London and altogether better. The ticking of her three clocks was delicious, especially early in the morning, as you lay awake. . . . or when it was twilight, and no lamps—Edward Thomas, in "Cloud Castle and Other Papers."

## Monet in Normandy

Giverny, where M. Monet has resided since 1885, is a part of Normandy associated with the name of Nicholas Poussin, who was born at Les Andelys, some few kilometers off. The skies here are of that limpid blue which long residence in Italy did not efface from the memory of Poussin; skies continuously swept with fleecy, restless clouds. The country, midway between Paris and Rouen, is spacious, agricultural, poppy-flecked cornfields alternating with green pasture-land. The slightest hill-crest opens out a vast undulating view, threaded by the silver Seine which, in the valley of Les Andelys, is strangely encased within tall, white cliffs crowned by the ruins of Château-Gaillard, said to have been built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion. But the panoramic vistas of this country never interested Monet, who has been held by the play of atmosphere on certain restricted aspects: cornfields, poplars,

the river and its banks, an occasional townlet, his own garden.

It was in this land of Normandy that Monet's genius found its first expression. Born in Paris on November 4, 1840, Claude Monet spent his childhood in the seaport town of Havre, where his father was a merchant. Here he met Boudin, who would take him sketching. Boudin was fifteen years his senior and he gave Monet valuable hints, as did Jongkind some time later. At sixteen Monet took part in an exhibition at Rouen, where Boudin, master marine painter, also was showing work. Monet's parents disliked their son's artistic proclivities, as many parents do, and wanted him to go into business. In those days a sum of money was effectual in sparing a young man

## Music of the Stars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The stars are singing to me tonight  
A rhapsody  
Of melody.  
The Milky Way is ablaze with light.  
While shines in splendour pale Vega bright—  
Her trembling lyre  
With song, adre.  
The Pleiades seven, Orion, Mars—  
A chorus sweet  
With parts complete.  
Now floats from Algol—twin-sister stars—  
A tender duet; and nothing mars  
The tuneful light  
Of starry night.  
Arthur J. Peel.



Venetian Trading Boats Crossing the Lagoon

conscriptio. Monet's father offered to pay it on condition that he gave up all thought of art as a career. The son would make no such bargain and elected military service. This took him to Algeria, but . . . his parents bought him out of the service on the understanding that he agree to study art in the approved fashion under a recognized professor.

In the early eighties we find the artist again attracted by the ocean. "He was a great painter of water," writes M. Duret. The Channel, the Mediterranean, the Seine, the Thames, the canals of Holland and the ponds in his garden have been favorite themes and he always has chosen a residence in the vicinity of rivers, whether at Argenteuil or later at Vétheuil and finally at Giverny. Muriel Golekowska, in International Studio.

## Miss Thompson Goes Shopping

So, having washed her plates and cup and banded the kitchen-fire up, Miss Thompson slipped upstairs and dressed. Put on her black (her second best). The bonnet trimmed with rusty plush. Peeped in the glass with smirking blush. From camphor-smelling cupboard took her thicker jacket off the hook. Because the day might turn to cold. Then, ready, slipped downstairs and rolled. The hearthrug back; then searched about. Sneaked the door and paused to look it And plunge the key in some deep pocket. Then she gripped demurely down The steep descent, the little town Spread wider till its sprawling street Enclosed her and her footfalls beat. On hard stone pavement, and she felt Those throbbing ecstasies that melt Through heart and mind, as happy, free.

Her small, prim personality Merged into the seething strife Of auction-marts and city life. —Martin Armstrong.

## Experience

Next to being right in this world, the best of all things is to be clearly and definitely wrong, because you will come out somewhere. If you go buzzing about between right and wrong, vibrating and fluctuating, you come out nowhere; but if you are absolutely and thoroughly and persistently wrong, you must come of these days have the extreme good fortune of knocking your head against a fact, and that sets you all straight again.—Thomas Husley.

## Denizens of the Great Divide

We were still a little saddle-shy, we easterners, as our horses tugged up this trail, and, besides, our look-out was back down the Swiftcurrent valley over the little green lakes, between the red ramparts of the guarding walls, to the far blue plains of Alberta, lying level like the sea. What awaited us at the summit we could not tell. Nor were we sufficiently impressed when we did near the summit, the trail leading on upon a snow field, now melted soft like sticky rock salt, and into a thin vapor that swept around us with cool, wrath-like fineness. A touch of cloud but added zest to the climb. So we unpacked our lunch, our cameras, and sketching

boxes, in the little grassy meadow on the col of the Divide which is Swiftcurrent Pass, and where the greenish-gray ground squirrels were scampering by the score, disappearing down their innumerable holes. . . . only to poke an inquiring head out an instant later to survey us with alert black eyes. We proposed to remain here a while, cloud or no cloud, and investigate the small peak just to the south, a peak composed largely of broken fragments of rock piled in a careless pyramid.

As we sat at lunch the ground squirrels became more and more friendly. They drew near, they sat upon their haunches, pressed their forepaws against their little stomachs, and emitted squeaks, after the manner of a doll which enunciated

## Calendars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CALENDARS have assumed an important place in the present-day complicated machinery of human affairs. Without definitely fixed dates our commercial and social life would soon be utterly chaotic. But calendars, after all, are but a system of reckoning time. It is well to remember that calendars were made for men, and not men for calendars. In other words, while calendars are helpful in carrying forward the everyday work of human existence, they are worse than useless in computing the age of man. He is the years of his usefulness, sagacity, and happiness are not to be reckoned by the leaves of any calendar. What is a calendar day but a reckoning based on the length of time it takes the earth to rotate once on its axis? And what is a calendar year but the time it takes the earth to revolve once about the sun? Why should man, the image and likeness of the eternal God, measure his years by the phenomena of the planetary system?

The theory which limits the strength and wisdom of man to threescore and ten revolutions of the earth around the sun is a sentence of condemnation to everyone who believes in it. Every succeeding springtime with its joyous message of rejuvenation is but a shortening of the cord of life to the one who believes in this sentence of condemnation—who measures life by calendars. But no one need submit to the sentence. He may take his case to a higher court, the court of Spirit, on whose walls are emblazoned the words, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Christian Science is the law of Spirit, which comes to free mankind from self-imposed penalties, from the belief of limited years and inevitable doom. It comes telling us how to know God and Christ Jesus, and so to gain eternal life. It leads us along the paths of reason and demonstration to a knowledge of God; it shows us how to follow in the footsteps of Jesus, who demonstrated his sonship with God, and proved that Life is not subject to material conditions. "His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time," says Mrs. Eddy on page 44 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The many pitiful attempts made by mortals to rejuvenate the body with inward or outward applications display

a woeful ignorance of the meaning of Life. Life has never been found in matter. Attempts to trace life to the atom or electron have not been successful, because Life is nowhere but in divine Mind; and it is there that we must seek it. If we desire the qualities of continuity and freshness, we must learn to think the thoughts pertaining to them. In Christian Science we learn that all right thoughts—all helpful, constructive, loving thoughts—belong exclusively to no particular age or condition, but are the rightful possession of every individual. Right thoughts do not grow old, or weary, or feeble. They become more buoyant, more powerful with use, until they are indeed able to "mount up with wings as eagles."

The Christian Scientist's understanding of "day" is not of so many hours of feverish material activity, bringing its quota of wrinkles and gray hairs to an aging body; rather is it an added unfoldment of good, a new light on the understanding of God and God's man, a step upward in the realization of life eternal. Step by step, the student of Christian Science approaches nearer to the manifestation of the perfect man, through progressively improved conditions of loving-kindness, health, and longevity. Daily he seeks to turn away more from the evidence of material sense to the truths of God. In the words of Paul, he is daily "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

Mrs. Eddy's statement (Science and Health, p. 344), "Man in Science is neither young nor old," becomes a joyful certainty as we realize that the real man—the spiritual man—exists because God exists, and is without birth or death, ageless, the child of eternity. As we hold fast to the reality of spiritual man, we learn to subordinate the testimony of the material beliefs about man; knowing God as Life, and man as the image and likeness of Life, we begin to lose our belief in the seeming reality of death; knowing God, Life, as eternal, we cease to count years or to measure man's life by calendars. Constantly declaring, "Now are we the sons of God," we look forward with joyful expectancy to our heritage of eternity. "Eternity," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 599), "is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."

over phrases almost more intense than his excitement over things. Milton was thus a stylist in a sense in which Shakespeare was not. Keats was a stylist in a sense in which Shelley was not. Not that Milton and Keats used speech more felicitously, but they used it more self-consciously. Theirs, at their greatest, was the magic of art rather than of nature. They had not, in the same measure as Shakespeare and Shelley, the freedom of the air—the bird-like flight or the bird-like song.

The genius of Keats, we know, was founded on the reading of books. He did not even begin writing till he was nearly eighteen, when Cowden Clarke lent him the treasures of his library, including The Faery Queen. The first of his great poems was written after reading Chapman's Homer, and to the end of his life he was inspired by works of art to a greater degree than any other writer of genius in the England of his time.

This may help to explain why he was, as Mr. John Bailey has pointed out, the poet of stillness. Books, pictures, and Grecian urns are still. They fit life for us in the wonder of a trance, and, if Keats saw Cortes

"silent upon a peak in Darien," and

"grey-haired Saturn, quiet as a stone,  
Still as the silence round about his lair,"

and figure after figure in the same sculptured stillness, may this not have been due to the fact that his genius fed so largely on the arts?—Robert Lynd, in "Books and Authors."

## Pastorals

Pastoral literature must not be confounded with that which has for its subjects the lives, the ideas, and the emotions of simple and unsophisticated mankind, far from the centers of our complex civilization. The two may be in their origin related, and they occasionally, as it were, stretch out feelers towards one another, but the pastoral of tradition lies in its essence as far from the human document of humble life as from . . . Thus the shepherds of pastoral are primarily and distinctively shepherds; they are not mere rustics engaged in sheepcraft as one out of many of the employments of mankind. As soon as the natural shepherd-life had found an objective setting in conscious artistic literature, it was felt that there was, after all, a difference between hoeing turnips and pasturing sheep; that the one was capable of a particular literary treatment which the other was not.—W. W. Greg.

## Pigeon and Wren

Coo-coo, coo-coo,  
It's as much as a pigeon can do  
To maintain two;  
But the little wren can maintain ten,  
And bring them all up like gentlemen.  
—English Folk Rhymes (Northall).

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1923

## Editorials

THE recent action of the British Government in arresting more than 100 persons resident in Great Britain at the request of the Irish Free State and handing them over to the Irish Government without trial is significant in more than one way. In the first place, it confirms the impression now general that the Irish Free State Government is daily strengthening its position as against the irregulars. Its military organization is improving, while its determination to vindicate law and order is unabated. It can, too, now count upon the support of the Irish Labor Party, which, after a period of hesitancy, has finally proclaimed itself as willing to support action against those who are trying "to destroy society."

### The Irish Deportations

The weakest element is still the inertia of Irish public opinion itself. The Irish electorate declared at the general election by an overwhelming majority its approval of the Anglo-Irish settlement negotiated by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. Yet that same electorate is apparently more preoccupied with criticizing its own Government for its mistakes, which, as with all governments, are likely to be numerous, than with giving it the active support necessary to make its own decisions effective. The essence of self-government is not freedom from the responsibilities of citizenship, but capacity to maintain just laws and efficient government, with a willingness to obey both. It is precisely because the Irish people have not yet awakened to the responsibilities which their new status has imposed upon them that conditions of anarchy prevail in the south of Ireland, despite the expressed will of the overwhelming majority of the population, whereas order and peace have been completely restored in the six counties of Ulster. If Irish opinion could show any fraction of the same courage and resolution that the Free State Government has shown, not many weeks would pass before violence and lawlessness would be put down and the issues which divide the Republicans from their opponents would have to be fought out, as in all civilized countries, in the legislature and at the polls, by appeals to reason and good sense instead of by the test of assassination, railway-wrecking and house-burning, as at present.

The second question which arises from the arrests is of a different nature. For one government to arrest its own citizens or even the citizens of a neighbor and hand them over to that neighbor's government for trial is a very great extension of the powers of government and an abridgment of the traditional rights of the individual. Technically, the British Government was justified, and probably few people will feel very strongly about the persons concerned in the present case, for the evidence seems to be fairly conclusive that they have been actively engaged, from a base on British soil, in trying to make Irish government impossible, and were contemplating the extension of violence to Great Britain also. But the precedent is at least a dangerous one, and calls for thought. On the one hand it is doubtful if the world can continue with the traditional ideas about the right of asylum quite unchanged. With modern methods of criminality and propaganda, the most effective attack upon the freedom of a neighbor may often be not overt military attack but underground organization, as the Bolsheviks have discovered. If so, it is reasonable for one government in friendly relation with another to ask it to protect it from such attacks. On the other hand, there seems to be no reason for abandoning the old Magna Charta rule that no man should be imprisoned without being brought immediately to trial before a magistrate, at which the charges upon which he is arrested are publicly made and at which he can make a defense in person or through counsel. It seems obvious that no government, even within the same empire, should have the power to hand over any person to another government, without having first established in public court a prima facie case for doing so and without assurances that the deportee will be brought to a speedy and just trial.

These deportations are simply another item in the evidence, which is now accumulating on every side, of the tremendous change which has been brought into international problems by modern invention. The old idea that nations could live in watertight compartments, and that no government could be expected to concern itself with the affairs of its neighbors, except as they affected its own interests, is clearly becoming impossible in the modern world. The existing code of international law is breaking down because it is an attempt to base international relations on the idea of selfishness. Not the least of the tasks which lie before the present generation is to revise the present code on the basis that all nations are members of one great human family.

WHEN Philip Snowden, Labor Member of the British Parliament, made his recent attack in that body on what he chooses to call the institution of "capitalism," he was unintentionally confusing the issue at stake in the conflict between the Labor and Socialist M. P.'s and those who either believe in the existing social order or hold that Socialism would be productive of greater evils than those attributed to present private ownership. As to what is meant by "capitalism," there are wide differences of opinion.

Of course, there is the dictionary definition, generally accepted by the so-called economists, of capital as wealth—labor products—devoted to the production of more wealth. Yet bankers, financiers, editorial writers, and even some professed economists, constantly speak of

money as capital, credit as capital, a public-utility franchise as capital, the exclusive privilege to furnish certain services as capital. None of these things is capital in the true sense of the word.

Most of the confusion arising from the use of the term "capitalism," as descriptive of private ownership of wealth by those who produce it or rightfully acquire it, has its origin in "Das Kapital," the book in which Karl Marx set forth what purports to be a complete analysis of the ways in which the wealth producer is fleeced of a large percentage of the value of his product. The whole Marxian theory rests upon the erroneous assumption that private ownership of capital enables one set of men to oppress other men by taking all the profits of the worker's toil except wages enough to afford a bare living.

That conditions in practically all modern industrial countries are virtually as Marx described them, with a very small percentage of the people owning 80 to 90 per cent of the total wealth, is undoubtedly true. But neither Marx nor any other Socialist has shown that this is the result of the institution of private property. In "Das Kapital" there are some glimmers of the fundamentals that make possible the exploitation of labor by employers, such as the growth of the factory system when changes in land ownership had abolished the primitive right of all men to occupy and work upon the unused lands. Marx shows that what he calls capitalistic industrialism was made possible only by the existence of large numbers of workers who were denied access to land. It never seems to have occurred to him that the remedy was not in elaborate paternalistic schemes of government ownership and management of industry, but in establishing, as far as practicable, conditions in which the workers would be free to employ themselves if dissatisfied with their wages.

AT IRREGULAR intervals, the frequency or the absence of reports depending upon the mood of contributing newspaper correspondents, the people of the United States are told of "Indian uprisings" in the west and southwest, and occasionally in northern Mexico. Time was when the average reader perused such accounts interestedly, but that time has passed. Now, as everyone who is at all familiar with conditions in those sections of the country knows, anything like organized warfare, with Indians arrayed against the whites, would be impossible, and more than this, that no hostility is entertained by the modern American Indian toward the Government or the people, either in the United States or Mexico.

It is not claimed that the American Indians have no grievances. In some parts of the west and southwest they are still seeking redress for wrongs which have been committed against them by the representatives of that bureaucratic arm of the Government which has dominated them, industrially and socially, for more than half a century. These wrongs the Indians resent, and very properly, but they are endeavoring to express their resentment in a perfectly orderly way. If they go on the warpath, their course leads them to Washington, where they seek the opportunity to plead their cause before those who will listen to them without prejudice.

It might be enlightening and interesting to know who inspires the accounts of these fictitious "uprisings." The Indian agent, it may be suspected, has read the unmistakable signs of popular revolt against the abuses which have been charged to the Indian Bureau in recent months. Possibly he sees an opportunity to counteract a growing public sentiment by making it appear that the reservation Indians, if ungoverned, would be a menace to white settlers in the thinly populated sections of the west. But the story has become too threadbare to excite interest. The Indians absolutely refuse to carry out their part of the program, and the reader, though invited to follow the next installment, lays down his paper without heeding the carefully disguised announcement, "continued in our next." The renegade red man is regarded by those who know him as not half as dangerous to the peace of the people of the west and southwest as the renegade white man, clothed in the brief authority of official bureaucracy.

NEW ENGLAND has proved that good highways pay. Twenty years ago, or thereabouts, Massachusetts began

### New England Highways

what then seemed a comprehensive, liberal plan of roadbuilding. Some of the highways then constructed, though of materials which are not now regarded as durable or economical, remain in fairly good condition. Since that time there has been a constant effort to extend the mileage of hard-surfaced roads and to reconstruct, as necessity arose,

those highways originally built. The process has been an expensive one, viewed from one standpoint, but a paying one, all things considered. It is no longer a question in any state of the American Union whether or not good roads shall be built. The only question is as to means and methods. The automobile and the motor truck have made hard-surfaced roads a necessity. But the New England states are so situated that every dollar expended in highway improvement is an addition to each contributing community's assets. This is true in some measure in every locality and every state, but it is particularly true in New England. Of many of the states of the middle west, far west, and south, it may be said that they must build roads for the use and comfort of tourists whose destinations are far beyond their borders. Their hotels and garages take toll, of course, but the traveler does not linger long en route. New England, with its attractive mountain and shore resorts, is the objective point of many travelers during the summer and fall. They have, indirectly, paid a large portion of the cost of highway improvement in the past, and they will, almost

assuredly, contribute liberally to all future budgets. It is a fair exchange, as both the tourists and the resident taxpayers will agree.

In Massachusetts it is proposed to appropriate, during the next five years, the sum of \$70,000,000 to highway building and repair. It is explained that this outlay is not entirely to provide smooth roads for tourist travel. Provision is to be made for the more general use of the roads by motor trucks carrying loads even heavier than those now permitted. The growth of motor trucking in New England, and particularly in Massachusetts, has provided needed relief from the restrictions and costs of rail transportation on less than carload lots of freight.

Every year, with the increasing use of automobiles, thousands of tourists make their first visit to New England. It is time and money well spent. The rugged natural beauties of the section have not been exploited as widely as those of some other sections, possibly because New England has been modest and unassuming. Those who have long been familiar with its attractions seem to assume that there is no need of advertising them to the world. This, however, is hardly in line with the policies that have been proved so successful elsewhere. It is permissible to boast just a little.

TO SAY that Harvard University is to exchange tutors with Oxford and Cambridge universities may appear to

carry little interest except for those of academic bent. International friendship is, however, directly promoted. Consequently, wide attention to a project of this kind is merited. This exchange of tutors will mean the exchange of ideas internationally. It will mean another important, though seemingly small, step toward accord among nations. While politicians harangue over international policy and safety; while financiers figure international obligations and expediency; while economic chieftains apply their philosophy; while social experts issue warnings and appeals, and a large portion of the public press plays to the roaring threats of more and bigger wars—quietly, intelligently, effectually, and on a gradually extending scale, educational groups in many lands are clasp hands and gripping firmly.

Professors, fellows, teachers, and students have been welcomed back and forth between countries in increasing numbers for some years. "I do not believe that one can overestimate the good accomplished in the development of international good will resulting from the exchange of representative scholars between the United States and other countries," says the director of the Institute of International Education in his annual report. Professors, fellows, teachers, students, and now tutors—when men of this character, trained in sound reasoning and solid in the defense of ideals, freely exchange visits in all parts of the world, the promise of better things is made substantial.

The tutorial system has been in operation in the two great English universities for a century. The Harvard system was inaugurated in 1912. At Oxford and Cambridge a tutor has an oversight over practically all of the student's training and activities. Attendance at lectures is far from compulsory. At Harvard a tutor has an oversight over only a part of the student's training, and attendance at lectures is quite strictly required. The system as developing in the American institution is not modeled after that of the English, but it is an adaptation. The main purpose of both, however, is to get a more individualized instruction, a closer contact between professor and student. It is natural to expect that the exchanging tutors will have certain reactions as their experiment progresses. These reactions will call forth discussions of mutual value to all concerned.

The exchange of tutors will, therefore, mean more than all else the exchange of ideas. The exchange of ideas leads at once, of course, to the mutual appreciation of ideas. "That is a good idea," says one to another. Obviously the one not only gains by making the good idea of the other his own, but he admires the other for having had the idea. A richer and more understanding friendship is thus accrued.

## Editorial Notes

A TRIBUTE, the more noteworthy because perhaps somewhat unexpected, was paid to Great Britain recently in Hong Kong by Sun Yat-sen, the exponent of the democratization of China, in an address to the students at the university there. Having praised the good government of the city and called attention to its wonderful achievements in the past eighty years, he appealed to the students to copy its English example of government throughout China, for, he said, there is nothing in China comparable to it, despite the country's 4000 years of civilization. That was a sincere and worth-while compliment.

RELATIVE to the excavations being conducted by the joint expedition of the British Museum and Pennsylvania University in the neighborhood of the Temple of the Moon God at Ur of the Chaldees, it may not be generally known that it is almost exactly three centuries since the site was first visited and recognized as a temple. This was accomplished by Pietro della Valle, who actually took with him or sent to Europe some of its bricks, and succeeded even at that early date in identifying the meaning of certain signs, notably the star for God.

LATEST reports concerning the Grand National Steeplechase, recently held in Liverpool, England, confirm its claim to the title of "the cruellest race in the world." In this instance it resulted fatally to at least one horse, while two jockeys are known to have been hurt, and twenty-one out of the twenty-eight starters fell. This is sport indeed with a vengeance.

## The Names of American Colleges

DR. JOHN M. THOMAS, long president of Middlebury College, of late president of Pennsylvania State College, advocates recognition, perhaps proclamation is the better word, of the university status of his institution by the adoption of the university title. "Pennsylvania State University" is the designation suggested. There would then be this array: The University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania Military College, Pennsylvania College for Women, and Pennsylvania College. The University of Pittsburgh not long ago escaped inclusion in this list by discarding its title of Western University of Pennsylvania, and whether or not the fact may be quite accidental, or rests upon a truly rational base, since it adopted its new name it has risen amazingly among American institutions of learning. While bearing the old name, only a limited and principally local clientele knew that it existed, and now its name, a thoroughly distinctive one, is spread far and wide upon the pages of the press of the entire Nation.

It would be regrettable to impair in any way the rights of the ancient Philadelphia institution to the complete enjoyment of the usufruct of the coupling of the state name with the title of university. Dr. Thomas' institution would receive more injury than would its hoary colleague. Even its present name is a handicap to Pennsylvania State, necessitates frequent explanation, dims, clouds its identity. The thing for Pennsylvania State to do is to imitate the wise and successful course of Purdue University in Indiana, which, although the state land grant institution, carries the name of an individual, an early benefactor.

In every state except Indiana, where there are two institutions under state control or bearing the state name, relations, if not actually strained, are not comfortable. Purdue and the University of Indiana live in complete amity and mutual respect. The children of Purdue enjoy a self-satisfaction that is to a considerable degree denied the children of the land grant colleges in states where such colleges are not part and parcel of the state university. The term "self-satisfaction" is used in commendation of a proper feeling, not as the innuendo of depreciation it customarily is. No university of the central west except Michigan draws a larger part of its enrollment from without the state than does Purdue. Its reputation is national. The Purdue youth has never been irritated by having to explain that his alma mater is not the University of Indiana, but is just as good. There is never any hint or implication that his alma mater is a younger and lesser member of the state's educational household. If Purdue did not so well point the way for Pennsylvania State, there is the older, though less pronounced, example of Cornell. Its endowments from private beneficence have been so great that its income from the land grant funds are overshadowed and the fact that it is substantially the state university of New York is not at all well known.

In state after state there are two institutions of collegiate rank bearing the state name and receiving state funds. In Ohio we have huge Ohio State University at Columbus, founded in 1870, and the smaller, though goodly-sized, Ohio University at Athens, founded in 1804. In the case of Ohio, the newer institution has acquired an importance and fame greater than that of the older, and is so great, so wealthy, so opulently equipped that in an arbitrament of the claim to exclusive possession of the state name, the State would almost certainly give the award to the Columbus institution. The ordinary citizen does not often know there is an older institution, time-mellowed, rich in tradition and romance, at Athens, a town of an appearance striking almost to the point of singularity, which, out-Athening Hellenic Athens, not only has an acropolis, but lives right on its towering top, in places dangling over its precipitous and lofty sides.

In the past, it was customary to praise the good sense of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, in having but one state institution of higher learning, grouping the agricultural and mechanical engineering colleges, colleges which the national land grant provides, with the other constituents of the state university, and some commiseration was extended to Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, because newer and rival state institutions had been established at Lansing, Ames, Manhattan. Rival because these newer institutions have not been content to present only the courses which the land grant supports, but wish to offer most of the courses that the state university offers and demand state funds therefor. Indeed, one of these even teaches Greek. You hear less of this commiseration now. Within a decade, alumni of the University of Wisconsin have mooted the question whether or not, in view of the expansion of that institution, a second state university might not become necessary and as means of relieving congestion the private colleges of the State have received an encouragement long withheld, and Lawrence, Ripon, Beloit have leaped up to the size of Brown, Lehigh, Amherst.

In Michigan today, the Lansing institution, officially entitled the Michigan Agricultural College, is moving to secure full university status and the title. A decade ago, this would have occasioned opposition at Ann Arbor, but not now. The University of Michigan is so immense, it is in receipt of such great sums from private sources, has such an assured prospect, or you might even call it threat, of still greater expansion, that it would welcome the relief that would be afforded by development at Lansing. Thirty years ago, it was the general cry that there were too many colleges, and absorption and federation were urged. Now the cry is that there are too few colleges, and college after college is actually restricting the number of freshmen.

In most states there is now room for two state institutions, or soon will be. Many of them have the two institutions already. But the state name should be borne by but one, and this in justice to the younger and smaller institution rather than to the older. The younger institution cannot have full self-esteem so long as it is regarded by some considerable number of people as nothing more or less than a pale reflection of the older.

### College Students and the Ministry

NO WONDER the average college student is appalled at the outlook when he thinks of going into the ministry, writes Francis E. Clark in The Yale Review. He is apt to reason, unless he thinks of himself more highly than he ought to think: "How can I satisfy 100 or 500 sermon-samplers every Sunday?" It would be different if he could say to himself with confidence: "The people will come to church, not chiefly to hear me but to listen to God. He may speak through me, but it will be His message and not mine they will desire. They will come also to pray and sing and to realize the divine Presence."